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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

UPON the attentive perusal of Dr. Leland's excellent History of Ireland, it will appear that this accurate and judicious writer has fallen into several inadvertencies respecting the persons and actions of the princes of the blood royal descended from the renowned Edward III. The criticisms I have to offer on these points, and the remarks I propose occasionally to introduce, will be arranged, as far as circumstances will allow, in a regular and chronological order.

I. In the month of October 1394, as we are told by Dr. Leland (vol. i. p. 340), Ireland having long been in a state of terrible disorder, it was finally determined by the king (Richard II.) to repair in person to that kingdom; and Sir Thomas Scroop having been sent before to prepare for his reception, he landed, in the course of that month, at Waterford, "with a royal army, consisting of 4000 men at arms and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, Thomas Lord Piercy, and other distinguished personages."

The Duke of Gloucester here mentioned was undoubtedly Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., created Duke of Gloucester by his nephew Richard II. The great military force which accompanied the sovereign upon this expedition, induced the Irish chieftains to make their submissions, and formally to acknowledge themselves liegemen of the King, whose vanity being thus gratified, he displayed during his residence in Dublin all that pomp and magnificence which suited his temper and understanding; and the four great native princes, O'Nial of Ulster, O'Connor of Connaught, O'Brien of Munster, and M'Murchad of Leinster, who all repaired in person to the metropolis, were treated by the English monarch with great courtesy and condescension, and were seated in their robes of state at the king's table.

After remaining nine months in this country, he returned, with the greater part of his army, into England, without

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

making any acquisition of power or territory, or reaping any solid advantage whatever from this idle and expensive expedition. On leaving Ireland, he appointed Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, his viceregent. But scarcely was the king departed, than the Irish chieftains again rose in arms; and in the course of the desultory warfare which ensued, the Earl of March, engaging the rebels with more bravery than circumspection, was surprised, defeated, and slain by them. This happened in the year 1398. Earl Roger was son of Philippa, only daughter and sole heiress of Lionel Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III.: that princess having intermarried with Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, and the king having no issue, Earl Roger had been recently declared in parliament presumptive heir of the crown. He left two sons, Edmund and Roger, not past the years of childhood, and a daughter, Anne, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, second son of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who was fourth son of King Edward III. The Duke of Albemarle, or Aumerle (as he is commonly styled), eldest son of the Duke of York, and who succeeded to that illustrious title on the death of his father, A.D. 1401, falling without issue at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415, Richard, son of the Earl of Cambridge, became head of that branch of the royal house.

King Richard II., who was much attached to the house of March, formed a resolution to undertake a second expedition to Ireland, in order to avenge the death of his kinsman. And constituting his uncle, the Duke of York, regent of the kingdom, he embarked once more in the spring of the year 1399, at Bristol, with a great force for that country, attended, as Dr. Leland informs us, "by several nobles, among whom were the Duke of Exeter, the Earl of Salisbury, some prelates, the son of the Duke of Gloucester, and the young Lord Henry of Lancaster, son to the Earl of Hereford." In consequence of a series of imprudencies, the king soon found himself involved in extreme embarrassments; and the chieftain M'Murchad, in a conference

ence with Gloucester (so Dr. Leland informs us), "absolutely refused to be bound to any special composition or conditions. By this insolence the pride of Richard was so severely wounded, that he passionately vowed never to depart from Ireland until he had possessed himself of this rebel, alive or dead." Vol. i. p. 352.

The exigency of the king's affairs, however, soon afterwards compelled him, notwithstanding his rash vow, to return to England, his revenge unaccomplished: previous to which (p. 354) "he committed the young Lord of Gloucester, and Lord Henry of Lancaster, prisoners to the castle of Trim." But what nobleman bearing the title of Gloucester, or of the young Lord of Gloucester, can this narrative refer to? Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to the king, had in the year 1397 been arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices, and being conveyed to Calais, was there murdered, according to the universal belief, by order of the monarch: and this prince appears not to have left any son or young Lord of Gloucester to inherit his title. On the contrary, his estate, as devolving to the crown, was divided among the royal favourites; and the title of the Earl of Gloucester was conferred on Thomas Lord De Spencer, who, as well as John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, created at the same time Duke of Exeter, might, indeed very probably, accompany the king to Ireland: but this nobleman could not be the young Lord of Gloucester, committed at the same time with Prince Henry of Lancaster to the castle of Trim. King Richard II. was deposed in parliament, September 28, 1399.

II. Soon after the accession of King Henry IV., Dr. Leland states, "that the second son of the king, Thomas Duke of Lancaster, was appointed viceregent, and sent into Ireland, to give weight and dignity to the government by his personal administration." (Vol. ii. p. 3). But at the accession of this monarch, the duchy of Lancaster was annexed to the crown, from which it has never since been separated; and the second son of the king, Thomas of Lancaster, as he is sometimes called, was created, but not till the year 1412, Duke of Clarence: and at this period he could not be more than eleven or twelve years of age. The historian of Ireland further tells us (p. 6), "That the Duke of Lancaster was appointed a second time to the government in the year

1408, armed with extensive powers; and that he was personally engaged, and wounded, in a battle fought under the very walls of Dublin." Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of Clarence, the personage here intended, was at this time about eighteen or nineteen years of age; and he lived to the year 1421, when he was slain bravely fighting at the bloody battle of Baugé, gained by the French over the English, by the treasonable aid of a body of 6000 Scots, commanded by the Earl of Buchan, for which service that nobleman was advanced to the high dignity of Constable of France.

III. At the æra of the deposition of King Richard II., Edmund Earl of March, the true heir of the crown according to the established laws of succession, was an infant of seven years of age; and he was for some time, with his younger brother, detained by Henry in an honourable custody at Windsor Castle. Being at length entrusted to the keeping of his uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, who resided on the borders of Wales, he took the field at nine years of age, under his guidance, against the renowned Owen Glendower, by whom Sir Edmund was totally defeated, and both he and his nephew, the young Earl, were carried into captivity. In this state of durance, however, they experienced the most courteous and generous treatment; and the Welch Prince, at once discerning and embracing the advantage he possessed, persuaded Mortimer, on whom he bestowed his daughter in marriage, to become a party in the conspiracy now formed against Henry by Glendower, in conjunction with the Percies, with a view to establish his own independency, and eventually to restore the crown of England to the house of March.

On the first capture of the earl, the king was solicited by the friends of that house to pay Glendower the ransom demanded by him for his prisoner, which was no doubt fixed at a very high sum: but the king, secretly pleased with this event, refused his assent to the application; alleging, that Sir Edmund Mortimer had not acted by order from him, and insinuating that he had voluntarily put himself and his nephew in the power of Glendower. It does not appear at what precise time the earl was released from his captivity. The manifesto issued A. D. 1404, by the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop of York, against Henry, contains an article importing that, notwithstanding the frequent instances of se-
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veral lords of his council, he had refused to ransom the Earl of March, and had evaded his just petition by falsely charging that prince with voluntarily making himself a prisoner to the Welch.

After the suppression of this rebellion, Northumberland was obliged to retire into Scotland, and the affairs of Glendower, for many years flourishing and prosperous, went gradually to decay; and the government being settled, the Earl of March was no longer the object of ceaseless apprehension and terror on the part of the king: and we hear no more of this young prince during the remainder of the present reign. But on the accession of the new monarch, Henry V., A. D. 1413, the Earl of March, relying on the well-known generosity of his disposition, came and put himself into his hands, voluntarily offering his homage and allegiance. The king received him with marks of the highest courtesy and favour; and the utmost confidence seemed to prevail on both sides.

Two years, however, subsequent to this time, a dangerous and treasonable conspiracy was discovered, at the head of which was the Earl of Cambridge, second son of the Duke of York, and brother by marriage to the Earl of March, who was accused of being privy to the plot. But although the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroope, and Sir Thomas Grey, suffered death on this occasion, the king's free pardon was granted to the Earl of March, who had probably been an unwilling participant in this business. M. Rapin even asserts, on the dubious authority of Walsingham, that the particulars of the plot were first discovered to the king by the earl: but such treachery must have involved his character in indelible disgrace, and he appears, on the contrary, to have retained his reputation and popularity to the last. He served under the king and the great Duke of Bedford, in the ensuing wars in France; and he seems to have been of the number of those nobles who were present at the death of Henry V., which took place August 31, 1422, at the castle of Vincennes.—Rapin, vol. iv. p. 285. Walsingham, p. 406.

At an early period of the succeeding reign, the Earl of March was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, with very extensive powers, accompanied by marks of unusual honour and distinction; he being, as it appears, authorized to nominate a deputy by a commission sealed with his

own private seal only. Dr. Leland observes (vol. ii. p. 30), "that even in the commencement of the present reign it had been deemed prudent to remove Edmund Earl of March from the public view. In an infant reign the most scrupulous cautions were deemed necessary." And M. Rapin remarks, "that policy required that, during the king's minority, that prince should be removed from the kingdom, on account of his right to the crown." Vol. iv. p. 322. But there is no reason to think that any jealousy of the Earl of March was entertained by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, the king's uncles, and co-regents of his dominions, both of them men of undoubted talents and of generous sentiments. The Earl of March, who was too young at the death of King Richard II. to have entertained views of the crown, appears to have acquiesced, as he advanced to years of maturity, with sound discretion, and little reluctance in his exclusion from it; and to have been treated, conformably to his rank and merits, with real confidence and high regard, both by the late king and his brothers, the present regents, who were actuated by the same magnanimous spirit. Moreover, it must be remarked, that the earl was not appointed to the government of Ireland till the month of May 1423, and that he did not repair to his post till February or March in the ensuing year; so that the government at home did not show itself anxious to remove him from the public view. Nor could he indeed properly be said to be removed from the public view, when placed in so high and honourable a station.

But though no suspicion of disloyalty attaches to the Earl of March personally, it must be acknowledged that we are told of commotions which took place towards the conclusion of the year 1422, in Wales and the adjoining counties, where the chief interest of the house of Mortimer lay. And it is farther observable, that some time previous to, or about, the period when the Earl of March set out for his government, his uncle Sir John Mortimer, youngest brother of Earl Roger, slain in 1398, was committed prisoner to the Tower, on a charge of endeavouring to raise an insurrection in Wales, with a view to proclaim his nephew king, and, on his refusal, himself; which affords a strong presumption that his elder brother Sir Edmund was at this period deceased. Doubtless the earl, if application was ever

ever made to him, *did* refuse; and Sir John Mortimer having attempted to make his escape from prison, he was, toward the end of the summer A. D. 1424, condemned, and actually suffered the penalty of his treason, the reality of which, considering the justice and equity which at this time pervaded the government, there can be no reasonable ground to doubt. The Earl of March himself, most unfortunately both for the monarch and the people, and to the regret of all, did not long survive: for, before the conclusion of the same year, while engaged in an expedition against the insurgents of Meath and Ulster, he died suddenly at Trim in the flower of his age, having lived little more than thirty-two years. It is remarkable that Mr. Hume, intent on his elegant and interesting narration of the war in France, negligent of the domestic affairs of England, and totally forgetful of Ireland, makes no mention whatever of the death of this prince, though an event of national importance, and productive of very signal consequences.

IV. "By the sudden death of the Earl of March," says Dr. Leland (vol. ii. p. 30). "the rights of his family devolved on his brother Richard, a man possessed of all the qualities necessary for supporting them: valiant, prudent, and temperate; determined, but not precipitate; with that justice and benignity of disposition which conciliated the affections of his followers, and that patient perseverance which watched the incidents of state, and waited to employ his power when the favourable moment promised to crown him with success. On the death of the illustrious Duke of Bedford he had been appointed regent of France, and in this country for some years supported the declining interests of England with vigour and success."

This paragraph combines something of mistake as to persons, with something of confusion as to dates. By Earl Edmund's brother Richard, the historian undoubtedly means Richard Duke of York, not brother, but nephew of the Earl of March, and son of Anne, married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded for high-treason in the reign of Henry V. The high character given of this prince by Dr. Leland, though perhaps a little overcharged, may upon the whole be admitted as just; but it is properly the character which he subsequently acquired. At the death of the Earl of March he

was a youth under twenty years of age; and though it might be inferred, from the mode of expression here used, that he had previously to this period succeeded to the Duke of Bedford in the regency of France, that event did not happen till the year 1436, twelve years after this catastrophe, so fatal in its consequences to the English nation. For so long as the rights of primogeniture remained in the house of March, there was little danger of any serious or effectual attempt to enforce them; but when transferred to the potent and illustrious house of York, they became truly formidable.

The mistakes and confusion of writers respecting the different branches of the house of March, so often mentioned in English history, are very frequent and perplexing. M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 332) styles Sir John Mortimer *brother* of Edmund Earl of March; and Mr. Tindal, his translator, endeavouring in a note to set his author right, and to trace the genealogy of this princely line, has himself fallen into a yet more egregious error: for he asserts that "Edmund, son of Earl Roger, was sent into Ireland by King Henry IV., and kept prisoner in the castle of Trim, till he died childless in the 3d Henry VI., A. D. 1424. But this, as we have seen, is contrary to the whole tenor of history.

M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 159), represents Earl Edmund, at the era of the accession of Henry IV., as arrived at the years of manhood and discretion; and speaks (p. 116), on the authority of Walsingham, of the confinement of his children in Windsor castle. But Mr. Hume rightly describes him as a boy of seven years of age only; and if any infants of the house of March were really confined by that monarch at Windsor, for any long or considerable interval of time, they must in all probability have been Roger the younger brother of Edmund, who died early in life, and Anne his sister, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded in 1415.

The perplexity arising from the intricacies of genealogy has been assisted by poets and critics, as well as historians. In Shakespear's drama of Henry IV., first part, he confounds Sir Edmund Mortimer, brother of Earl Roger, with the infant Edmund Earl of March, son of that nobleman; and makes Sir Edmund the rightful heir of the crown. This may, however, be deemed perhaps an allowable poetical licence: but what can be made

made of another personage of the same name, the aged and dying Mortimer, introduced into the second act of the first part of King Henry VI. as a prisoner, and who declares "that he was next by birth and parentage to King Richard II. and rightful heir of the crown; that for this cause he had been detained all his flowering youth in a dungeon, and that the Earl of Cambridge, who married his sister, had lost his head in his great attempt to reinstate him in his diadem." This description is equally irreconcileable with all persons, periods, and events. To make confusion worse confounded, Mr. Theobald, in a note upon this scene, is pleased to inform us, "that this Edmund Mortimer, when King Richard II. set out upon his fatal Irish expedition, was declared by that prince heir apparent to the crown; for which reason King Henry IV. and King Henry V. took care to keep him in prison during their whole reigns;" —intelligence which seems, in part, derived from the scene itself, and in part supplied by his own happy invention. For his own mistake, thus superadded to those of the poet, Mr. Theobald alone is answerable; but it is highly improbable that Shakespear, who is in general so exact a follower of the antient chronicles in respect to facts, should deviate so widely and wantonly, not merely from the truth of history, but from every feature of the portrait of Mortimer formerly delineated by him. And I confess that my sentiments entirely concur with those who think that the contemptible "drum and trumpet thing," styled "The First Part of King Henry VI." was never written,—no, not a line of it,—by the immortal bard to whom it is generally ascribed. It certainly does not exhibit the most distant trace of resemblance to his genuine productions; and it is in all likelihood (as an excellent critic has conjectured) one of that feeble series of historic plays, of which the stage was in possession long before the time of Shakespear; and of which he has probably made more or less use in all his historical dramas.

I am sensible that the length and tediousness of these remarks call for an apology: but those who know the perplexity and confusion arising from the inattention of historians to the distinction of persons, and the exactness of names and dates, will, I flatter myself, think me entitled to pardon. I remain, &c.
Bedford, Sept. 10, 1806.

W.M. BELSHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the moment when the King of Prussia is leading an army famed for discipline and valour, against the bold and countless warriors of France, I hope you will deem a short Statistical View of the Prussian Dominions, extracted chiefly from Krug's authentic Account, not altogether uninteresting:—and should you judge it worthy of being inserted in your valuable publication, I beg you will permit me to inform those of your readers who may wish for more minute inquiries, that I intend reading a winter course of lectures on Statistics, upon the plan of the German universities, in which I shall more fully elucidate the present state of Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.

Prussia possesses a territory of about 25,300 English square miles, 69 to a degree; but the extent of its connected provinces, on which its political strength chiefly depends, is only 23,616 English square miles, viz. *sq. miles*

1. The kingdom of Prussia, together with the new acquisitions in Poland	- - - - -	14,011
2. Silesia	- - - - -	3,151
3. Brandenburg	- - - - -	3,004
4. Pomerania	- - - - -	2,328
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, &c.	- - - - -	1,122

The Westphalian provinces, Eastfriesland, and Baireuth, contain the remaining 1,684 miles.

The climate, upon the whole, is salubrious and mild; except in the eastern parts of Prussia, where the cold in winter is sometimes excessively severe. The soil varies, but is in general fertile, and produces abundance of wheat, rye, barley, and oats; all sorts of pulse and garden fruits, besides timber, hemp, and flax. The cattle are but indifferent; and the horses small, excepting those of East Prussia and Friesland.

Prussia's population may be reckoned at nearly ten millions, of which

1. Prussia itself contains	4,000,000
2. Silesia	2,100,000
3. Brandenburg	1,300,000
4. Pomerania	700,000
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, &c.	900,000

and the unconnected states about one million: so that each English square mile has upon the average a population of more than 380 persons; whilts, according to Newnham's inquiry, England reckons only 189 on the same space.

Prussia's population is rapidly increasing.

ing. The number of births considerably exceeds every year that of the deaths. In the year 1801, the surplus was 103,000; in 1802, 154,000; and in 1803, 188,000. The least populous provinces are Pomerania, where they reckon 220, and New East Prussia, where there are only 217 persons on the English square mile. The most populous is Bayreuth, where there are 920 persons on the English square mile.

With regard to the population of the large towns, the principal are

Inhab.

1. Berlin in Brandenburg, with	160,000
2. Warsaw, in the newly acquired part of Poland	- - 65,000
3. Breslau, in Silesia	- - 62,000
4. Königsberg, in Prussia	- 57,000
5. Dantzig, in Prussia	- 48,000
6. Magdeburg, in the duchy of the same name	- - - 33,000
7. Stettin, in Pomerania	- 18,600

Though agriculture be the principal employment of the nation, it is only of late that it has experienced extensive improvements: but, compared with English farming, it is yet in its infancy.

The principal manufactories are those of glass, looking glasses, earthenware, china, tobacco and snuff, starch, Prussian blue, paper, linen, woollen cloth, cotton and silk stuffs, &c.; chiefly at Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Potsdam, Halle, Magdeburg.

Trade is little understood. It is cramped by many prohibitions, restrictions, and monopolies of the crown, under the mistaken idea that the obstructions which foreign commerce encounters, contribute to render the inland trade more flourishing. Some manufactures are absolutely forced and supported by bounties. The situation of the Prussian dominions is, however, extremely favourable for commerce, as they communicate both with the Baltic and the North Sea. The principal sea-ports are Dantzig, Königsberg, Elbing, Memel, Stettin, Colberg and Emden.

Prussia exports annually £. *sterling*
Timber, to the amount of - 200,000
Wheat, rye, and oats - - 1,700,000
Linen - - - - - 1,200,000
Woollen cloth - - - 700,000
besides other articles of less importance.

Its principal importation consists of

£. *sterling*
Raw Sugars, to the amount of 600,000
Coffee - - - - - 500,000
Wine - - - - - 350,000
Raw Cotton and Silk - - - 700,000

But it is impossible to ascertain the balance of its trade, as one province exports articles which the other imports; and little reliance is to be placed on the custom house lists, which often include articles previously imported.

Were it not for the many injudicious excise regulations, which throw numerous obstacles in its way, the transit trade might be very considerable. There is a good inland navigation on the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Spree, Havel, Elbe, Weser, and Ems; besides the great and little Frederick's Canal in East Prussia, the former fourteen, the latter nearly five English miles in length; the Ioannisburg Canal, fifty-five miles long; the Bronberg Canal; the Frederick William's Canal, fourteen miles long; the Finow Canal, of twenty-three miles; the Klodnitz Canal in Silesia, twenty-three miles long; the new Oder Canal, and the Canal of Plauen. But the roads are rather bad: it is only within the last twenty years that they have attracted the attention of government. A few good turnpike roads lead from Berlin to Potsdam, to Frankfort, and in part to Hamburg.

Prussia's productive capital may be estimated,

	£. <i>sterling</i>
1. In arable land, at about	211,000,000
2. Meadows and grass land	32,000,000
3. Forests - - - - -	27,000,000
4. Gardens, orchards, vineyards - - - - -	15,200,000
5. Mines - - - - -	1,200,000
6. Fisheries - - - - -	6,100,000
7. Game - - - - -	2,500,000
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	\$45,000,000

Its unproductive capital

1. In gold and silver plate, at	5,000,000
2. Cattle - - - - -	30,000,000
3. Buildings - - - - -	120,000,000
4. Household furniture - -	60,000,000
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Total,	215,000,000

The circulating medium, or current coin, at - -

10,000,000

The annual income derived from the productive capital may be taken at - - 42,000,000 To which must be added, the produce of the national industry, or manufactured goods exported - - - - - 2,000,000

Total, 44,000,000

But

But as the annual charges on reproduction, and the wages of labour and industry, which must be deducted from this sum, amount to 29,800,000*l.* sterling, there remains a neat annual produce of 14,200,000*l.* sterling. The annual income of every individual is only 4*l.* 11*s.* sterling; the smallness of which sum sufficiently accounts for the frugality of the nation in general. There are, however, numbers of wealthy families, and very large capitals employed in trade, particularly at Dantzig, Breslau, and Berlin.

Arts and sciences flourish to a great degree; the schools and universities are excellent; and there reigns in Prussia a perfect toleration of all creeds and religious opinions. The morals of the people are less corrupted than in other countries; frugality and patriotism are the prevailing virtues: the latter in some places degenerates even into national pride. The laws are mild. In the whole extent of the Prussian dominions, the number of those who suffer capital punishment never exceeds fourteen in the course of a year. Every criminal is tried without the least expence to the prosecutor.

With respect to the constitution of the state, Prussia is a monarchy in the strictest sense of the word, as it is not tempered by any fundamental laws. Did the King of Prussia not prefer the influence of a father to the dominion of a tyrant, he might bear absolute sway. He has the uncontroled right of enacting and repealing laws, and of imposing taxes, without the consent of the subject; but the present King has never yet abused his authority, and by substituting to the needless luxury and pernicious magnificence of his father, an economy equally removed from prodigality and profusion, he has re-established the equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the state. The annual revenue of the crown is about six millions sterling.

The civil administration is confided to fifteen ministers, who form the privy council; but act each independently in their respective departments, and are accountable to the King only. Any, even the meanest, subject who supposes himself aggrieved or oppressed, may apply directly to the King in writing, and is sure of an immediate investigation of his complaint.

The army costs annually 2,350,000*l.* sterling. It consists of 58 regiments of

infantry of two battalions each; 30 grenadier battalions; 57 deposit, or third battalions; 24 battalions of fusiliers, or light infantry; 3 battalions of chasseurs, besides the foot guards; 13 regiments of cuirassiers, each of ten squadrons; 2 regiments of heavy dragoons, of ten squadrons each, and 12 regiments of five squadrons; 10 regiments of hussars, or light dragoons, of ten squadrons each, besides the horse guards, a detached battalion of hussars, a corps of Towarcyzs and chasseurs à cheval; 4 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 15 companies of garrison artillery, and 7 companies of *artillerie à cheval*; besides 4 companies of miners, pontoniers, and a corps of engineers. The whole amounting to 250,000 men; commanded by 3 field-marshals, 7 generals of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 30 lieutenant-generals of infantry, 16 of cavalry, and 45 major-generals of infantry, and 21 of cavalry. There is no difference between the peace and war establishment, except that in times of peace each regiment has its full complement of men during six or seven weeks only previous to the annual reviews, which take place at stated times. When these general reviews are over, the native Prussians are dismissed to their respective homes on furloughs, till the prospect of war demands their recall to the regiment, or till the next review. Every male subject in Prussia, who is of the requisite size, and does not belong to any of the privileged classes, is obliged to serve in the regiment of which his native place is the canton, or recruiting district. The whole country is liable to this military conscription, except the towns of Berlin, Breslau, Potsdam, Magdeburg, Dantzig, and the nobility, clergy, public functionaries, Jews, Mennonites, and some manufacturers. The number of privileged persons, together with their families, amounts to about two millions and a half. Some of the unconnected provinces, as East Friesland, pay for their exemption from the military conscription. There are about 854,932 families for the recruiting of the infantry; 135,565 for the heavy dragoons, 84,996 for the cuirassiers, and 53,775 for the artillery. But that portion of men who continue in actual service all the year long, is procured from recruits raised in other parts of Germany not belonging to Prussia, or from volunteers out of the privileged towns. The service of these men is limited to eight years, and they receive a handsome bounty

bounty proportioned to their age and size. The hussars, or light dragoons, have no cantons; but, owing to the martial spirit of the nation, and to the prospect of advancement, they have always more than their complement. The fusiliers are likewise without cantons; they get those men who are not sufficiently tall for the infantry and grenadiers. As the Prussian nobility is not over-favoured with rich estates, noblemen only are employed as officers in the infantry and heavy cavalry; but in the artillery and hussar regiments, plebeians of good education, or who have distinguished themselves by their good behaviour, are also advanced to officer's places. In general the young noblemen in Prussia enter the army at 12 or 13 years of age. They are standard or colour bearers, with the rank of free corporal only, for the space of three or four years, when they are made ensigns or cornets in rotation. There is an exception, however, in favour of those who are educated at the *Ecole Militaire*: they are always placed as officers immediately on leaving the academy.

The pay of the men in the infantry is about 7s. per month, and two pound of bread per day; in the cavalry about 10s. per month and bread. The subaltern officers in the infantry have about 1s. 6d. per day; but in time of war they generally dine at the table of the captain, or chief of the company in which they serve. As the annual income derived from a company consists in part of the pay of those men who are permitted to return to their homes after the reviews, it is very considerable in time of peace, not less than 3 or 400*l.* sterling per annum; but during war a captain's pay hardly amounts to 100*l.* Promotion in the Prussian army is as gradual and regular as in the English navy. Merit is seldom rewarded by any extraordinary advancement, except in very particular cases. The most common recompense is knighthood. There are at present no less than 450 officers in the Prussian army, who are knights of the military order *pour le mérite*: the insignia of which are a small enamelled star, suspended at a narrow white-edged black ribbon worn about the neck. General officers are rewarded with the orders of the red and black eagle, the latter of which confers as distinguishing an honour as the order of the garter in England. Frederick the Great erected statues to the most eminent war-

riors of his time in a public square at Berlin.

The financial administration of Prussia is extremely simple. Every subject knows exactly how much, at what time, and where he has to pay his contribution. There are never any extraordinary taxes levied; the surplus of the annual revenue is amply sufficient to provide for uncommon exigencies, and to carry on a war of a few years. The only difference between the war and peace establishment is the greater consumption of men, the uninterrupted personal service of the conscripts, and the citizens performing military duty in the inland towns.

The police in general is good; the provisions for the poor are excellent; but the administration of justice, though much improved, is yet slow, and the benefits of a trial by jury are still unknown. Court martials, however, are conducted upon the same plan as in England, with this exception, that there is a judge advocate attached to each regiment, who is called *auditeur*.

The foreign affairs are managed by two of the ministers of state, and a certain number of counsellors of legation.

DAN. BOILEAU.

6, Upper Easton-street, Pimlico,
October 10, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In a biographical account of the late Mr. Austey, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for September 1805, it is mentioned (page 196) that the poem of the New Bath Guide "was, in a great measure, built upon Smollet's novel of Humphrey Clinker."

This is certainly a mistake; as may be easily proved by a reference to the first editions of those works, or to the Monthly or the Critical Review; which will shew, that the New Bath Guide was first published in 1766, and the novel of Humphrey Clinker no less than five years later, viz. in 1771.

Your known candour and love of justice will doubtless induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a mis-statement, so injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly constitutes one of its principal merits.

Z.

August 11, 1806.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF SWITZERLAND, addressed by a TRAVELLER in that COUNTRY to his FRIEND in LONDON.

Lucerne, Sept. 25, 1805.

ON the morning of the 3d of September, 1798, three barges full of French troops were observed coming from Hergisweil. They were repulsed with loss by the batteries erected at Kersitten. Schauenbourg then planted batteries against Stanzstadt and Kersitten; but the Underwaldeners blocked up the passage with posts and the trunks of trees, some of which are still standing in the water. For seven successive days the French made fruitless efforts to gain the opposite banks; but their numbers, however superior, were always greatly diminished without effecting their purpose. In the mean time the people of Schwytz, who had been hitherto spectators of these events, felt themselves animated by the same intrepid ardour, and expressed the wish to march to their aid, but were prevented by the Government, who occupied every pass on the side of Unterwalden. Notwithstanding, two hundred volunteers got possession of the great banners belonging to the canton, overpowered the sentinels, and proceeded to Unterwalden.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, the enemy renewed the attack with fifteen thousand men, at six different points, by land and by water. On the lake they had above thirty boats, seven or eight of which were sunk by the artillery of the Underwaldeners.

The column coming from Hergiswyl suffered considerably from the fire of the sharp-shooters, and could not advance until another column, after having overpowered the small party stationed by the pass at Brunigg, were enabled to fall in the rear of the Underwaldeners occupying the bank of the lake, which they did not however effect before two in the afternoon. Near Winkelried, where the enemy had penetrated over the mountains called Ribenen, eighteen of the fairest females died contending every inch of ground. A young girl, the most beautiful and athletic in Stanzthal, was violated by a party of ruffians, who left her apparently lifeless; but she recovering soon after, snatched up her club, and killed some of her brutal ravishers. The Underwaldeners, now reduced to the number of twelve hundred, and finding themselves in danger of being surrounded,

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

retreated to the mountains, over the bodies of their enemies, whom they slew in a treble proportion, and there maintained a position from whence they could not be dislodged. In this retreat two hundred women, armed with pitchforks and clubs, preferring death to infamy, were all cut to pieces. The Schwitzers, after having performed wonders of valour in support of the common cause, fought their way back to their homes, carrying with them their banners, for the preservation of which four of them voluntarily sacrificed their lives.

The French, who purchased this advantage with the loss of six thousand men, added cruelty to cowardice. They set dwelling-houses and every thing combustible on fire. Flames, murder, and plunder, were to be seen on all sides. The cries and lamentations of the living were mixed with the groans of the dying. The helpless and infirm, men, women, and children, were alike the victims of their savage fury. The closing day, which should have terminated the butchery, was prolonged through the hours of the night by the flames of those peaceful habitations where care had been hitherto unknown.

Impressed with veneration for these people, from the above circumstances, related to me by a survivor on the spot, I pursued my melancholy way into the canton of Unterwalden, witnessing everywhere some half-burnt dwelling, some forsaken and desolate farm-yard, or some open space still covered with the ashes of the materials there consumed. From Stanzstadt I proceeded to Rotyloch, where the fall of the Muhibach, beyond the new paper-mill, affords an impressive spectacle. Here the French collected together, after the battle, their monstrous number of dead whom they lost at Rotzberg, and, filling the building with them, set it on fire. The miller, who had some days before saved his effects, and taken no part in the battle, has since found means of raising a new mill. In half an hour I reached Stanz from this place. On my way I reached the ruins of an old castle, and those of Arnold von Winkelried's chapel, destroyed, alas! by the friends of liberty. It was in the very place where this ruinous chapel stands, that an Underwaldener related to me, how he and his countrymen, seeing the fate that awaited them, had devoted themselves to death for their country. All were assembled by the alarm-bell, the thunder of the cannon, or the sound

of the horn. The men came armed in rank and file: the women stood opposite to them with clubs, sticks, and scythes. In the mean time the arrival of two hundred Schwitzers, who attached themselves to their party, awakened universal joy. Silence being restored, the whole army joined in singing solemn hymns, men and women alternately.

The number of dwellings consumed at Stanzstadt, and in the district of Stanz, is reckoned at 688. Part are risen again out of the ashes; but every thing reminds me still of those unhappy days. At Stanz I was shewn the grave in the church-yard which holds the bodies of eighty women, children, and old men, who were murdered in the moment of their flying into the church to implore God's mercy; and on the altar the hole of the ball which killed the priest as he was officiating. In the open space before the church stands Arnold Winkelried, on the pump, cut in stone. The sword of this statue was taken off, and his shield painted with the new Helvetic colours. A little farther on I perceived the shell of a house burnt down, belonging to a family of the name of Kayser, who on the 10th of September, were all murdered, after the fury of the battle had subsided; and opposite to these walls I read, over the entrance into the church-yard, the words *Dominus videt* in large glittering letters. The Helvetic Directory had established, in 1799, an institution for the numerous orphans of the smaller cantons, which subsisted only a year, and is remarkable as the place where Pestalozzi commenced his new pedagogic institution.

At Buochs, some miles from Stanz, I visited the grave which holds the remains of the painter Wurtsch, whose masterpieces are still to be admired in the abbey of Engelberg. He fell with his country in the eightieth year of his age. As professor of the Academy of Painting at Besançon, and historic painter, he deserved well of the arts. This blind old man was sitting at his door on the evening of the dreadful inroad. He thought to move the hearts of the soldiers by his venerable aspect and gentle words; but some barbarians pushed him into the house, where he perished in the flames. Painful, truly painful, is the reflection for the stranger, that the Swiss themselves were not only idle spectators, but active partakers and abettors in the defeat and calamities of the Unterwaldeners. Many have indeed changed their tone, as you may suppose,

not only in private, but in public. The well-known Bodmer, of Staffa, declared, in an open assembly of the Helvetic Senate, in 1800, that, "in the contest with the smaller cantons, some Swiss, and even four of his sons, had joined the French; but he should wish to know which of the two had properly fought for their country?" A question like this, from a man of Bodmer's character, and in such a place, is equivalent to a sarcastic confession neatly levelled at the principles of his colleagues.

One of these modern Swiss having met a worthy descendant of Winkelried's in the bloody and obstinate conflict at Stanzstadt, weltering in his blood, and covered with wounds, he was going to convey him to an hospital, but the other positively refused his aid. "How could you be so mad (said the new Helvetic,) to think of resistance with so small a force? Who could have ever put that into your heads?" "Who, (returned the old Swiss,) who but our good cause, Morgarten, and Sempach?" With these words he departed.

Bürdi of Emmaten had already received several mortal wounds, and was unable to rise from the ground. He continued defending himself till his strength totally deserted him: he had been seen before contending with half a dozen of the enemy. A hoary old man, leaving his sick bed, had his arms carried for him to the field, that he might die fighting.

At Buochs I embarked on the Lake of Lucerne for Altorf, by way of Fluelen. On traversing the lake, I passed Gerfan, formerly the smallest republic in Europe, now united to Schwitz, and visited Rutli, an humble cot, near a bubbling stream, in a meadow, where the first founders of Swiss liberty swore to their confederacy, and where their degenerate sons profaned its name by commemorating its destruction.

Not far from hence I descried the solitary chapel of Tell, built at the mouth of the lake, on the spot where he had the address to cast himself out of the boat during a storm, and escape his enemies. It is worthy of note, that in this chapel, one of the few monuments that escaped the devastations of the soldiery, there are many painted figures, among whom Tell is represented in the national colours of Switzerland, green, red, and yellow; Geister and his satellites, on the other hand, in the foreign colours, red, blue, and white; a circumstance that influenced

ed the minds of the Swiss more than may at first be supposed.

Altorf, about half an hour's ride from Fluelen, was formerly a wealthy place, which owed its prosperity to the transit trade between Italy and Germany. It may at some more tranquil period recover its opulence ; but it has suffered incalculable mischiefs from the war, and still more from a fire which consumed upwards of 340 dwellings.

This fire arose most probably from accident, and was increased to that immense degree by a hurricane, which was so violent as to rend up trees by the roots, and carry away the roofs from the houses. The cathedral, a spacious and fine building entirely of stone, was one of the first where the flames burst out. The sparks flew on its roof, which, according to the custom of the country, consisting of shingles, was immediately set on fire. These burning shingles were carried to a very great distance by the wind, and spread the fire over every quarter. The town-houſe, armoury, custom-houſe, and every inn, experienced a similar fate. The tower was also consumed which had been built upon the spot where, 250 years after Tell's death, the lime-tree stood at which he shot the apple from his son's head.

To complete the calamity, the disturbers of Europe penetrated into this country, and committed their usual depredations. Many stores of wine that had escaped the fire, were wantonly emptied into the cellars and streets. The French were succeeded by the Germans, and they by the Russians. Strict as was the discipline of the latter, the troops were however obliged, for want of magazines and provisions, to live at the expense of the citizens.

It was at Altorf where Suwarow, on his passage over the Gothard, embraced the sub-prefect, received the blessing of the minister, and gave his to the surrounding multitude. He made a speech to the latter, calling on them to take up arms, and march with him against the French. A deep silence was the answer : for the weight of sorrow and distress had fallen too heavily on the inhabitants, for them to take any particular interest in political concerns.

I cannot possibly coincide with those who have stamped this commander with the appellations of *boaster* and *barbarian*. To the great Catharine he had been represented in these colours ; but one pri-

vate conversation with him convinced her of his superior qualities, and determined her in entrusting him with the command ; by which choice the glory and fortune of her arms were not a little advanced. The soldiers, by whom he was revered, called him *General Forward*, the highest compliment they could possibly pay him as a soldier, and amply warranted by his uninterrupted successes in thirty different engagements. The veterans who fought under him hold his memory sacred, and uncover their heads at the bare mention of his name,—an honourable testimony to his private character, and an ample confutation of the charges brought against him by his enemies. But he had eccentricities inseparable from a great mind, and such as were ill calculated to conciliate the affections of those in higher life ; for he was rigorous in the punishment of faults, and extended his indulgence to the common man rather than the superior officer.

The cathedral and a third part of the houses have been rebuilt, as also the town inn, the Black Lion, where travellers are well accommodated. In the Schächenbach, a turbulent stream which often breaks its bounds, and does much mischief, William Tell is said to have been drowned, while attempting to stem the raging tide. At Burglin I was shewn the spot where his house stood, as also the Burglin chapel, and the ruins of Gefsler's tower.

William Tell's last male descendant, John Martin Tell, died at Altorf in 1684, and Verona Tell, his last female offspring, in 1720.

Instead of ascending the Gothard this way, I preferred bending my course, through the district of An-der-Mat, into the country of the Grisons. This district was pillaged at different times, and lost during the war two-thirds of its cattle, besides sixty-two hamlets demolished, or stripped of their beams and posts, which, to a land without wood, is an almost irreparable loss. On entering the territory of the Grisons, I arrived at Disentis, which was reduced to ashes by the French in 1799, in order to revenge the death of their comrades, who had been assassinated by the female inhabitants, while all the men capable of bearing arms were marching with a *levy-en-masse* from Chiavenna, Trou, &c., against the intrenchments of the French at Reichenau and Coire. The rich collection of minerals made by Father Placidus à Specha,

[Nov. 1,

and two precious MSS., kept in the library of the convent of Benedictines, were a prey to the flames.

At Trons, three hours walk from hence, the cascades which fall from the rocks precipitate likewise a great and beautiful variety of granites and green stones of different shades. At Trons is the finest view in the whole Grifon League. At the entrance of the village I beheld the ancient and respectable oak under the shade of which Pierre de Puttingen, abbot of Désentis, Jean Brun, Lord of Roetfuns, and the Count Jean de Sax, in 1424, formed the first confederacy, which insured the liberty of the whole Grifon League. I arrived soon after at Reichenau, where two of Grubenmann's bridges formerly crossed the river, which were destroyed in the revolution. From Reichenau I took the diligence to Coire, the chief place in the Grifon League, which has a chapel of St. Lucius, celebrated as a pilgrimage, and a considerable trade in dried fruits, periwinkles, and four-kraut. It was the innkeeper Mathis of Coire who constantly distinguished himself in the revolutionary war at the head of the peasants. Going from Coire to Glaris, I passed the village of Elm, remarkable for a round cavity pierced through the summit of the mountain Falzabar. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March, and 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, old style, the Sun passes behind this cavity, which appears to be about three feet in diameter, when seen from the village. On the 4th and 5th you see the disk of the Sun fully, which shines on the village-clock. You will easily conceive the elevation of this mountain, when I tell you, that the village of Elm, which is sheltered by it, is deprived in winter of the sight of the Sun for six weeks. In this village there was a young girl, who, in the revolutionary war, attacked two French cannons, that were dragging against her countrymen, and by that means gave them an opportunity of rallying.

Glaris was very populous before the revolution, and greatly concerned in the cotton-manufactory. Since the war, the resistance of the inhabitants, together with the slay and requisitions of the foreign troops, have diminished the population nearly one-third, and done infinite damage to their industry. It was to the canton of Glaris that a melancholy crowd of children and orphans fled from the scene of slaughter, to seek a home and a living. From the town of Glaris

I made an excursion to Kloenthal, one of the most interesting vallies in Switzerland, and particularly so now, for having afforded a passage to the hardy Suwarow on his adventurous march over the Alps, by ways hitherto inaccessible, which he and his army were obliged to pass without provisions, fighting and dragging their cannons.

I slept at Naeftels; on my way to Einsiedeln. The fields of Naeftels have immortalized the intrepidity and heroism of the Swiss, who performed prodigies of valour in the glorious battle of 1386, and that of 1798. The next morning I proceeded to Einsiedeln, whose abbey was the Loretto of Switzerland before the revolution. During the troubles both the town and the abbey experienced a double plunder. The monks fled to Suabia, the pilgrimage ceased, and with it vanished the trade that had supported the inhabitants. The whole place was converted into a scene of desolation and misery, and more than half the people would have perished with hunger had they not received charitable assistance from quarters more fortunate. The pilgrimage is recommencing as usual; the priests are returned; and the Image of the Virgin, that had fled, is now brought back, and again displayed for public veneration.

Leaving Einsiedeln, I ascended the mountain called the Schweizerhaken, which is a delightful walk to Schwitz, the famous place that gave its name to all Switzerland. Its armoury afforded a rich plunder to the French, and its neighbourhood, which is of considerable extent, suffered immensely, not by fire or plunder, (this latter misfortune having befallen only the house of Reding,) but by the stay of foreign troops from all nations. Endless requisitions, quartering and feeding of soldiers, could not fail exhausting a country producing little else than grass and hay, and importing its corn, wine, and even vegetables, from other parts. Yet they now begin to recover, and in some measure to forget their distresses.

It was at the opening into the Muttenthal, a valley not far from Schwitz, which was devastated and deluged with human blood, that the army of Suwarow was on the point of frustrating the plan of Massena in two fierce engagements.

A little to the right of Schwitz I visited the Lake of Lowertz, situated amidst the mountains. The view of the two islands in the clear waters of the lake, and the solemn

solemn stillness of the surrounding scenery, combine with ancient romance to impart an awful grandeur to this retired spot. On the island of Schwanau, the largest of the two, are the ruins of an old castle belonging to a bailiff, who, amongst other excesses, stole a young girl from Art, and sacrificed her to his lust; after which, being pursued by the girl's brothers, he threw himself into the lake. The Schwytzers took the castle, and, destroying it all except one tower, built a hermitage in its place, which has scarcely ever wanted an inhabitant. The last hermit, an old man of eighty, died a short time before the revolution, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the hermitage. His successor was soon weary of seclusion, and entered again into the busy world. The French found the island uninhabited, and the chapel empty; but, fancying that great treasures were buried there, they dug up and turned every thing over and over, not even sparing the grave of the late hermit. Proving unsuccessful in their search, they were enraged at their disappointment, and destroyed whatever came in their way, dashing the pictures of the chapel in pieces, breaking open the hermitage, contaminating it with filth, and carrying away the cover from the single miserable mattress there remaining. The hermitage is now inhabited by a peasant, with his wife and two children, who, after having lost their house by fire, and all their effects by plunder, except one single bed, sought an asylum in this solitary abode.

The second island, which is still smaller, had, in like manner, its hermit's cell and its hermit, who has disappeared for some years. It was formerly a cliff without earth, that has been gradually converted, by art and labour, into a habitable spot, capable of bearing a vine and fruit-trees. It is at present in no better condition than Schwanau, having experienced similar depredations.

Here ended my excursion from Lucerne into the Alps. After having traversed for an hour the beautiful country leading from Schwitz to Brunnen, I embarked on the Lake of the Four Cantons for this city. This lake, nine leagues in length, and elevated 1320 feet above the sea, is stamped by nature with an aspect both sublime and terrific, that renders it at the same time picturesque and romantic. During the revolution its waters trembled with the thunder of the hostile cannon, its banks were illuminated with the flames of conflagra-

tion, and its whole neighbourhood re-founded with the cries and groans of the wretched inhabitants perishing from famine and the sword. Brunnen, where the three cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, formerly swore to a perpetual alliance, was twice pillaged, and the last time in a dreadful manner that beggars all description.

R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WRITINGS OF HISTORIANS OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW TO THE ACCURACY OF THEIR MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

ARRIAN has corrected many of Quintus Curtius's inaccuracies, and is much more perfect throughout his work, as his relations are founded on notes supplied him by the officers of Alexander. Indeed a careful perusal of this history will instruct the reader in his progress through Alexander's various fatigues of war. In a short address made by that hero to his army, he develops the whole plan of the conquest of Asia, founded on the most solid principles of genius and art. Indeed both of these writers present a model to the world of an accomplished soldier. Alexander subdued Greece by never deferring till the morrow what could be done to-day. His humanity towards his wounded followers, the economy of his table, and his munificence in rewarding merit, gained him the hearts of all around him. His passions never mastered his reason. The spirit of enterprize never robbed him of his prudence; while a steady and uniform attention to discipline enabled him to vanquish numbers. When he was weak, he left nothing to chance; when fortunate, he followed up his victory. After the battle of Issus he permits Darius to retreat; but so regulates his plans, that, on the succeeding battle of Arbella, the king is so hemmed in on every side, he is unable to make a single movement. Alexander removed the idle prepossessions which had previously disunited the countries he conquered; he respected their customs, and united them in the tenderest bonds of friendship. Even the mother and the wives of a great monarch, as well as tributary nations, wept on the death of the hero who had dethroned their sovereign. Arrian has abridged the Greek tactics with more merit than is usually ascribed to him; and although the subject has appeared in

many different translations, yet his work has the advantage of possessing all the essential, without the superfluous, definitions of the military phrases then in use, thereby giving a facility to the understanding of other historians. Towards the close will be found a most excellent Treatise on the discipline of the cavalry, concluding with an accurate and descriptive relation of the art of war, according to the ancients.

APPIAN has written a detached History of the Roman wars; those of the Africans, Syrians, Parthians, Spaniards, Mithridates, and Hannibal; five volumes on the civil wars, and some few fragments, are still in existence. In the History of Mithridates, that monarch is represented with a superior genius, yet causing revolt in towns, rebellion in empires, and vainly attempting, all his life-time, to introduce discipline in his army. The plan of his march to join the army of Sertorius is introduced, a plan which the Barbarians, many centuries after, adopted when invading the Roman empire. Appian accompanies Pompey in his wonderful passage across the Alps into Spain, which he penetrated, having previously passed with him over the Pyrenean mountains to engage Sertorius, an officer remarkable for the fertility of his invention, and prompt genius in surprising his enemy. This march of the Roman armies through naturally opposing countries, and an inclement atmosphere, gives infinite interest to the perusal of Appian; but he is wanting in precision when he confounds the ordinances of the phalanx with the regulations of the legion. Military historians employ technical terms to illustrate the grand manœuvres of an army; but others, who, like Appian, do not possess that advantage, are constrained to resort to the substitution of what they conceive to be equivalent terms, and often involve the subject in mystery.

FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, a Jewish General, who fought against the Romans, and afterwards became the intimate friend of Vespasian and of Titus, has compiled the History of the war which terminated the political existence of his nation, and of the memorable siege of Jerusalem, which latter history affords us more real information on the Roman tactics than any other extant. His elegant description of Vespasian's march through Galilee serves as an eternal monument of the Romans' military skill in efforts of that nature. Its resemblance

to the marches described by Polybius is a certain proof of the attachment of the Romans to pursue the footsteps of their ancestors.

TACITUS pourtrays, in colours equally dazzling and appropriate, the various objects of his history. He insinuates himself into the hearts of mankind, probes vice to the quick, holds up the mirror to virtue, and concentrates the features of many ages within the miniature of a few years. The man who is called upon by his country to command his fellow-soldiers, whose conduct is to influence the fate of his country, will acquire every source of experience by studying Tacitus.

PLUTARCH may be said, in his Lives, to introduce into your presence the great characters whom he assembles. He compares their actions with their motives, their successes with their means, their errors with their extenuation of them, and Justice gives the verdict. Morality is finely blended with history in Plutarch. He associates you with his heroes, and frequently, by a single trait, reveals the secret spring of an individual's conduct, or the destiny of a whole nation. Plutarch, who was an imitator of Titus Livius, increases his own faults on military discussions, by engraving those of the Latin historian on them.

SUETONIUS makes no remarks either on the genius, the ambition, or the policies, of the Caesars. He merely gives their private history. But in so doing he delivers his sentiments with all the unbiased freedom of a republican tribune of the people.

CORNELIUS NEPOS writes with equal elegance and correctness; but he has omitted those leading features which characterize men of celebrity. It is more a summary than a history of great actions, interspersed with many very able observations.

Abridgements are well calculated to gratify the taste and to excite the curiosity of youth, by awakening their minds to new ideas, which they afterwards frequently pursue with avidity; and, at a more advanced age, such works assist the memory, and recall almost forgotten events.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS is unrivalled in this kind of writing. His Greek and Roman History contains many original anecdotes; and his deductions are so short and natural, that they elucidate without dwelling on events.

FLORES has also the faculty of reducing

ing a large volume to a few pages, without depriving the history of its interest. Bolton has said of Florns, that the literary world would experience a more severe loss in the privation of his abridgements, than in crowds of folio volumes.

EUTROPIUS was another who possessed the art of compressing objects and describing characters. He has compiled a very brief Chronological Table of the principal occurrences, civil and military, which had taken place from the foundation of the Roman empire to the reign of the Emperor Valens, whose historiographer he was. Paulus Diacones of Aquileia wrote a Continuation of Eutropius.

Four volumes by FRONTINUS, on the stratagems of war, are composed on an excellent plan. Each book is divided into chapters, forming, successively, an entire new system, extracted from the experimental discoveries of the most experienced Generals then known.

VEGETIUS has left us a military treatise, founded on the Memoirs of Cato, Celsus, Trajan, Adrian, and Frontinus, of all whom, except the latter, no vestige remains. Vegetius was a civilian, ignorant of military terms, and constantly perplexes his reader by confounding the old with the existing discipline, as well as that which he supposes may in future be adopted. His style is tinctured with the prevailing disorder of the times, and often becomes tedious in the extreme. No writer perhaps ever had so many commentators.

The Roman Republic exacted from their Generals and Consuls written memorials, to be addressed to the Senate, declaratory of their operations. These official reports were deposited in the archives of the empire, and afterwards entrusted to persons high in the offices of the state, who formed them into histories. Scylla, Lucullus, Julius Cæsar, were the narrators of their own exploits. According to the form of ancient government, power was maintained by the graces of persuasion as effectually as it now is by the awe of authority. A great orator and a great man were synonymous. History, therefore, came from the hands of such writers with every impression of dignity. Eloquence was the most important of all ancient studies, because no public situation could be held, unsupported by the subtleties of public declamation. Hence those lengthened harangues which we meet with in history, and condemn, without reflecting on the difference between ancient manners and

education and our own. We also find with surprize that political economy forms no part of their state plans, though it is with us an object of the first consideration, and pursued with unceasing industry. This species of philosophy, so prominent in European annals, was altogether unknown to the ancients; but it has, since the fall of the Roman Empire, been gradually disseminated in the world through succeeding centuries. On military tactics, however, they have been abundantly explanatory. Yet it must be confessed, that, a lapse of so many ages considered, and so many eventful revolutions, added to the great change time has made in our customs and ideas, a sort of confusion arises in our minds when we peruse these details, and our judgment hesitates when it ought to be satisfied.

The Greeks have still added to our embarrassment, by a jealous anxiety to preserve their language from what they termed foreign barbarisms. Their style is elegant, and calculated to please the ear, but it puzzles the understanding. They have given to the Roman tactics all those terms by which they distinguished their own, although their forms differed very materially—[To be continued in our next.]

For the Monthly Magazine.
HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY for 1805, by JEROME DE LALANDE.

THE meteorology of this year has been extraordinary on account of the variations of temperature. It froze in the month of March, in June, and in September. On the 17th and 18th of December the cold was so intense as to freeze the Seine at Paris, and on the 31st we had the temperature of spring.

At eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th of December the heat was so excessive at Baile, that you would have imagined yourself at the mouth of a furnace; and this lasted for three hours.

On the 13th of December there was a hurricane, which destroyed a great number of ships.

Perhaps the *Auroræ Boreales*, which are so nearly related to electricity, and are continual in the regions of the north, may occasion the storms which determine the winds, and contribute to these inconceivable variations of the seasons in the countries of Europe.

A phenomenon occurred this year which furnished me with occasion of accounting for hurricanes. On the 4th of July there was at Bellfort one of those extraordinary

extraordinary hurricanes which are fortunately rare in Europe, which root up trees and unroof houses. Heretofore it appeared to me to be almost impossible to discover the cause of them; but my journey to Lyons furnished me with an idea which may probably be correct. M. Molet, an able professor of natural philosophy, found in his notes that there was thunder on the above-mentioned day at Lyons. As I passed through Sens I saw M. Soulard, who informed me that the wind had changed from north to south. From the public journals I learn that a violent storm happened the same day at London. Here was then, as I conceive, a mass of electrical clouds, one hundred myriametres in extent, whose detonation produced an immense vacuum, that might have obliged the air to rush along with violence to fill up this vacuum. Of this I had a confirmation on the 11th of January, 1806. Extraordinary thunder at Breit, Rouen, Chartres, and Ypres, produced tempests and hurricanes which demolished chimnies at Bourdeaux, Besançon, Nancy, and Dijon. Violent claps of thunder are rare at that season; but the south wind had occasioned heat; the air was rainy, the clouds low, and capable of drawing sparks from the earth over a space of sixty myriametres. There were even some symptoms of earthquake.

The hurricanes of the Isle of France and of America, which are much more violent, would justify the supposition of stormy masses of far greater extent; to which may likewise be added water-spouts and sub-marine eruptions.

M. Fiot, Inspector-General of Salubrity, has sent me the result of the heights of the river observed daily during the year 13. The mean state of the river for this year is 1.35 on the standard of the bridge of La Tournelle, instead of 1.24, as I found the average of eighteen years, from 1777 to 1794; therefore the year 13 has been considered as a rainy year. Some years, however, it has been 1.73, as in 1787; but in others, on the contrary, only 0.59, as in 1803.

This height is relative to the low waters 1719; but the river has sometimes been lower by several centimetres.

The Academy of Turin has published its Memoirs for 1804 and 1805, in which there is a new barometer by M. Vassalli Eandi, with altitudes measured in Piedmont.

M. Beraud, who for thirty years has made an immense number of meteorolo-

gical observations in Piedmont, and who still continues to do so, notwithstanding his advanced age, has sent us those for the year 1805.

Meteorology and navigation can alike lay claim to a Memoir by M. Biot, who, by means of an internal loadstone, accounts for all the declinations and inclinations of the needle, observed by M. Humboldt during his voyages and travels.

An extract from an unpublished Memoir by Tobias Mayer has been transmitted to me by his son. It contains an hypothesis for explaining the inclinations and declinations observed. He supposes that, in the interior of the earth, there is a very small loadstone with two poles, the centre of which is one-seventh of the radius distant from the earth, and removes from it annually $\frac{1}{1000}$.

M. Azuni has published a Dissertation on the Origin of the Mariner's Compass, to prove that the French were the first that made use of it. It was known in France in the 12th century by the name of *marinière*, and was employed during the reign of St. Louis. Gioia of Amalfi, to whom the invention is ascribed, did not live till about the year 1300. The flower-de-luce has been employed in the compasses of every country. I had already remarked, in my Abridgement of Navigation, that Father Ximenes, a celebrated Italian astronomer, had proved the priority of the French.

Messrs. Arnold and Earnshaw, English watchmakers, on the 7th of June, 1804, presented to the Board of Longitude at London their escapements for time-keepers, chronometers, or marine-watches, and they have been made public by the Board. That invented by M. Brequet at Paris is described in the volume of the History of Mathematics by Montucla, in which I have given the History of Machines.

Nautical astronomy has been enriched with an important work intitled A Complete Collection of Tables for Navigation, by M. de Mendoza, a Spanish officer long resident in England. It forms a quarto volume of 727 pages, and comprises all the tables necessary for correcting altitudes and distances by the most simple method that has yet been discovered, being reduced to the addition of three numbers which are found in these tables. It further comprehends the logarithms, the semi-diurnal arcs, the amplitudes, a very ample Table of the longitudes and latitudes of different places,

places, and in general every information that is wanted at sea. With the addition of the Horary Tables, which I published at great length in my Abridgement of Navigation in 1793, the mariner will want no other assistance to find out where he is in any part of the world. These Tables render the calculations so easy, that navigators would be much to blame not to adopt this method of finding the longitudes. M de Mendoza is at present engaged upon a more complete Treatise on nautical astronomy.

M. Luyando has published at Madrid twenty-three Charts, on which may be found, by the compasses, the sides or the angles of a spherical triangle, within a few minutes, and the correction of the distances observed at sea, within a few seconds. These charts, as well as those of Mr. Margetts, of London, may be extremely useful to those navigators who dislike the trouble of calculation. Those of M. Luyando are the cheapest, but the method of proceeding with them is rather more difficult.

M. Duval Le Roi has published at Brest Elements of Navigation, which are worthy of that able professor.

M. Dupaquit has published a new Theory of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. I did my utmost to dissuade him from it, but my efforts were unavailing, I say thus much of it only to prevent the public from being disappointed.

The observations on the tides have been continued in various ports; at St. Maloës by M. le Cerf; at Oïtend by M. Porquet; at Sables d'Olonne by M. Depage.

The tide at Brest, at the spring equinox, having taken place with an east wind, I requested observations on the subject, from which I find that it did not exceed the ordinary tide. This, in my opinion, confirms the system which I have maintained in my Treatise on the flux and reflux of the sea, that, if the equinoctial tides are the highest, it is the wind that produces this effect.

Geography has been enriched with several important works. A French translation of Hearn's Voyage, from 1769 to 1772, to the north-west part of Hudson's Bay, has been published, in two volumes octavo, by Gilbert. He traversed from Churchill River, which discharges itself into the Bay, up to the 72d degree of latitude, and a breadth of 100 myriametres; and visited the country of the Esquimaux, who inhabit the

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

country adjacent to Copper River. The charts of North America were considerably changed by this voyage. The communication with the sea, about which so much has been said, appears to be more and more problematical.

Captain Krusenstern, commanding two Russian ships, with which he has circumnavigated the globe, arrived at Kamtschatka on the 8th of August, 1804, after having doubled Cape Horn, and touching at the Marquesas and at the Sandwich Islands. He purposed to visit China and Japan. The narrative of this voyage will be highly interesting, and will do honour to the Academy of St. Petersburg, at whose request it was undertaken.

In the twenty-eighth Number of the Annals of the National Museum of Natural History, for February, 1805, we find that Captain Lewis is about to trace the Missouri up to its source. He will then seek the nearest river situated to the west, and will descend it to the Pacific Ocean. This expedition, consisting of twelve persons, will probably return in a few months. Mr. Jefferson, the President, intends to send others for the purpose of visiting other rivers which are utterly unknown.

On the 6th of February Mungo Park failed from Portsmouth on his return to the interior of Africa, to which he has already made such a curious expedition.

Lieutenant Ohlson is engaged in preparing a Map of Iceland. He mentions a spring of boiling water at Stort, which first made its appearance in 1784. The stream of water which it projects rises to the height of three hundred feet. This proves that there is a great quantity of water in the interior of the earth, and supports the hypothesis by which I have accounted for the reduction of the waters that covered our mountains, and which, in my opinion, retired into its interior cavities.

M. Schubert, an able astronomer of Peterburg, set out for China with the Russian embassy. He gave us reason to hope for useful observations on the geography of Asia. We have been informed that the embassy has arrived on the frontiers; out of 600 myriametres, it had only 130 to go; but the Chinese refusing to receive such a numerous retinue, M. Schubert is returning to the North: his journey will still be useful.

*M. Portals, the Minister des Cultes, being desirous of sending missionaries to China, has made arrangements with M.

T t

Brunet,

Brunet, superior of St. Lazarus. He hopes to set out this year, and an able astronomer is already preparing his instruments. The manuscripts relative to China, collected by M. Bertin, are in the possession of a secretary, who has offered to dispose of them to government. M. Billien and M. Alarie, in the foreign missions, have been in China, and understand the Chinese language; so that we have not lost all hope of seeing this branch of our knowledge again come into favour in France.

Additions are likewise making to the geography of Europe. M. Benzenberg writes to me from Dusseldorf, that the King of Bavaria has ordered plans of the duchy of Berg to be taken on a very large scale.

M. Henry has returned from Alsace; he is prevented by the war from going to Spain to continue the meridian. He will either resume his triangles for his degrees of longitude, or will continue his triangles of Helvetia.

M. Hennet, Imperial Commissary for the registry of lands, has published a Collection of Laws and Decrees, Instructions, Writs, and Decisions, in two volumes octavo. A third will be published in 1806. In every part of France they are actively engaged in taking plans.

The principal geometrician of the registry of the department of Aveyron, and the learned professor of Rhodes, M. Tedenat, are engaged in rectifying the principal points of the map with a circle of eight inches, made by Messrs. Becker and Michel, which is capable of giving a precision of two seconds in the angles.

Till this complete and circumstantial description of France shall appear, Prudhomme has published A Geographical, Statistical, Historical, and Political, Dictionary of France: containing a Description of its Cities, Villages, History, Population, Mineralogy, Hydrography, Commerce, Natural and Artificial Productions, Ancient and Modern Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Institutions, and a Dictionary of the Colonies, with a general Map, &c., five thick volumes quarto. He has been engaged for fifteen years on this great work, which has cost him great pains and expense. Several men of letters have cooperated in it; these he refuses to name, but the authors appear worthy of being known. Expilly's Dictionary, in six folio volumes, was not finished: I requested several times that it might be com-

pleted; but this will now supply the deficiency.

Since it is necessary that our History of Astronomy should always conclude with a recital of our losses, I shall begin with M. Ratte, who long conferred honour, as an astronomer, on the Academy of Montpellier.

Etienne Hyacinte de Ratte, son of Jean Pierre de Ratte, and of Gillette de Flaugergues, was born at Montpellier the first of September, 1722. His love of the sciences, and particularly of mathematics, was manifested at an early age. He had masters of every kind, studied the sciences with ardour, and the extent and variety of his attainments astonished all well-informed people, who were then very numerous at Montpellier. The Royal Society of Sciences, established in 1706 in that town, was desirous of receiving such a hopeful youth into the number of its members; and notwithstanding the rule that none should be admitted under the age of twenty, letters of dispensation were given him in 1741. The next year he was appointed perpetual secretary, the functions of which office he never ceased to perform with credit till the dissolution of the Royal Society of Montpellier. In 1766 and 1778 he published volumes under the title of *Mémoires*, afterwards under that of *Assemblées, Bulletins*. His Eulogies on Plantade, Clapiés, Lapeyronie, Venel, Lafosse, Pitot, Sauvage, Linnaeus, Leroy, Lamure, &c., display his extensive knowledge and his talent for composition.

He likewise wrote several mathematical and physical Memoirs, on whirlwinds, fluids, aloes, some of which are printed in the Collections of the Royal Society; and he furnished the articles *Froid, Glace, Gelée*, &c., for the *Encyclopédie*.

The celebrated prediction of Halley relative to the return of the comet of 1682, which he had fixed for 1757 or 1758, at that time engaged the attention not only of astronomers, but likewise of other scientific men. M. de Ratte was curious to participate in the discovery of this comet, and at this period commenced his predilection for astronomy. He was one of the first that discovered and observed it, upon its exit from the Sun's rays. These observations delighted him, and he never afterwards failed to observe all comets that were at all remarkable. He likewise observed the transit of Venus over the Sun in 1761. The observations he made on it at Montpel-

lier were among the most complete, and became the basis of many calculations relative to the parallax of the Sun which M. de Ratte undertook. He afterwards made many observations on the transits of Mercury over the Sun, on Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, on the Satellites of Jupiter, and on the occultations of the Stars, the greatest part of which have not been published. He directed towards the study of astronomy the genius of M. Poitevin, who still successfully devotes himself to that science, and whose observations have been several times reprinted. He deeply regretted that the Observatory of Montpellier was not placed in a state of constant activity by the establishment of a regular astronomer.

M. de Ratte, sen., having died in 1770, dean of the counsellors of the *Cour des Aides* of Montpellier, the wishes of his family and of the public induced his son to undertake the duties of that office, which he discharged in the most distinguished manner till the suppression of that court. He was often their organ on important occasions and in difficult times, and this occasioned him to be confined in 1793.

At the conclusion of the reign of terror, the members of the ancient Royal Society, who had had the good fortune to escape proscription, conceived the design of reviving the institution under the name of the Society of Sciences and Belles-Lettres. This plan succeeded; the society was formed; and M. de Ratte was at first appointed secretary, and soon became its president. It has already given to the public two volumes of its Memoirs, under the title of *Bulletins*, which contain interesting observations and researches. There is a Discourse by M. de Ratte in the Bulletin of the 3d of May, 1804, which evinces that his zeal was not damped by age.

M. de Ratte was elected a non-resident associate of the National Institute, and afterwards appointed a member of the Legion of Honour.

He enjoyed perfect health during the whole course of his life, but of late years he was afflicted with a retention of urine, the attacks of which became more frequent and more painful; but the habit he had of suffering without complaining, and his natural good-humour, caused those who saw him to forget that he was ill. He was at the Academy on the 24th of June, 1805, and it was not till the day preceding his death that he was

thought to be in danger. He expired the 15th of August, aged eighty-three years.

M. de Ratte was short of stature; he had a pleasing and intelligent physiognomy; his conversation was lively and agreeable; he never contradicted, and constantly reduced himself to a level with those to whom he was speaking. His modesty and simplicity were extreme, and people were surprised to find in a man of consummate knowledge of every kind the frankness and simplicity of a child. His memory was prodigious. He was never married; and by his death is extinguished the house of Ratte, established in Languedoc as far back as 1433, and originally from Bologna in Italy. This family was distinguished as early as 1125, by the talents and virtues of Hubert de Ratte, Cardinal and Archbishop of Pisa, and by the military achievements of John de Ratte, Count of Cafferta, in the kingdom of Naples.

The astronomical observations of M. de Ratte were collected by his nephew M. de Flaugergues, of Viviers. M. Poitevin, Secretary of the Academy, and himself an astronomer, published his Eulogy at greater length at Montpellier, in 32 pages, 4to.

We have likewise lost M. Romme, the skilful professor of navigation at Rochefort. He was engaged with me in astronomical operations in his youth. I procured him a situation at Rochefort, and he made numerous observations.

In 1771 he published a Method of Determining the Longitude at Sea; and in 1800, a Model of Calculation for Finding the Longitude and Latitude at Sea, imagining that he had discovered an inconvenience in Borda's method in certain cases. M. Delambre, in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 12, page 263, has demonstrated that various authors have actually been mistaken in supposing that the sum of the two heights and the distance exceeds 180° , but that this could not possibly be the case.

In 1788 Romme published the Art of Matting; in 1781 that of Sail-Making; and in 1787 the Art of Navigation, or General Principles and Precepts on the Art of Building, Working, and Managing Ships, a work highly esteemed by navigators.

He composed several other works which Barois, sen., was on the point of printing in 1793. I was particularly desirous of having the Tables of the Winds, Tides, and Currents, in all the Seas of

the *Globe*, which recently appeared in two volumes octavo. In 1796 he sent me curious Observations on the tides of la Charente, which are attended with singular circumstances that I purpose to publish in a second edition of my *Treatise on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea*.

In 1787 he made experiments on the resistance of water, which are still much wanted by architects. I gave the results of them in Montucla's *History of Mathematics*, vol. iv., p. 454, from the Report of the Commissioners of the Academy. He published a Nautical Vocabulary, French and English; and no person perhaps ever devoted himself more usefully and more invariably to that great art of navigation which is the principal source of the prosperity and of the grandeur of states.

He was brother to the deputy who obliged me, in 1793, to prepare the Republican Calendar, and who perished during the troubles of the Revolution the 17th of June, 1795. The latter had been governor to the Russian Count Stroganoff, who resided for a long time at Paris.

On the 9th of September we lost M. Dulague, the able professor of navigation at Rouen, born at Dieppe the 26th of December, 1729, the author of numerous works and observations.

M. Lefage, who died at Geneva, made celestial physics the object of his study. An Account of his life has been written by Pierre Prevost. His Newtonian Lucretius, on the cause of universal gravity, is a curious work, which I have mentioned in my *Astronomy*, art. 3530.

Victor Comeiras, deceased in the month of October, published the *History of Ancient Astronomy* by Bailly, in 2 vols. 8vo., and very commendably fixed the price of that work within the reach of the majority of readers.

M. Arago, Secretary to the Observatory, devotes himself entirely to astronomy, and affords us new hopes of retrieving our losses.

Isaac Lalande, the third of the name, has begun to direct his attention to astronomy. He makes calculations and observations. The first eclipse which he calculated enabled us to detect an error of a quarter of an hour in the calculation of the next eclipse. I gave him at the first the name of Isaac, that Isaac Newton might be his true patron, and might be ever present to his memory.

M. Coaté, who died the 6th of December, aged 50, was not professedly an

astronomer; but his labours for the improvement of aërostatics justify the mention of his loss, which must be severely felt by the arts and sciences, that is, by mankind.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XI.

ALTHOUGH I fear the snail-like pace with which I proceed on my journey may have tired some of your readers, yet I am so dissatisfied with most of the accounts published in Great Britain relative to the United States, I shall continue my minute relations.

Until the peace concluded by General Wayne in the year 1795, the Alleghany river was the boundary between the United States and various tribes of Indians, whose former hostilities had been marked by that violence and outrage which ever attends savage warfare. But in that year they ceded to the United States all the country east of the Cuyahoga river, at whose mouth is situate the site of the future city of Cleveland; from thence, by a line drawn between that river and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, and from thence to Fort Lawrence, the line now proceeds westerly to the portage between the Miami of the lake and the river of the same name, which enters the Ohio; from thence extending to Fort Recovery, (where the Indians defeated General Sinclair,) on a branch of the Wabash; and finally proceeds S.W. in a direct line to the Ohio, opposite Kentucky river.*—The Indians also ceded to the citizens of the United States the important privileges of crossing all the rivers on the other side of the Cuyahoga which empty into Lake Erie, and the use of all the harbours on the borders thereof. For these considerations the United States gave to the different tribes 20,000 dollars, and settled 9,000 dollars to be paid to themselves and their descendants annually for ever.

It was on the morning of the 29th of April that we crossed the Alleghany river in a ferry-boat, and entered a country which ten years back was an entire wilderness. Here I expected to find that sort of society which has been so amusingly detailed by writers, and that, if the

* This extensive tract is accurately laid down in Mr. Bradley's Map of the United States.

first class of settlers had retreated a few miles, at least nothing better than the second could be expected. Your readers will better appreciate that society hereafter. The first house we came to was built by the proprietor of the ferry, and is an exceeding good and convenient brick house. This person, when the country belonged to the Indians, formed with them a very advantageous connection, and at the treaty they insisted upon putting this man in possession of one hundred acres of very fine land on the borders of the river, and the right of the ferry. This gift, then very valuable, every day becomes more so, and promises to his descendants an immense income.

In pursuing our route to Beevor-Town, we preferred, for the sake of the prospects, the road which winds along the Ohio. This beautiful river is edged by lofty cliffs, the upper rocks of which appear evidently water-worn. Indeed the whole country exhibits strong marks of having once been covered with water. Along the road were some precipices, which are hazardous, and over which were a horse to stumble, himself and rider would probably be dashed to pieces. In passing one of them, a circumstance occurred that gave me some unpleasant sensations, for while all my care seemed necessary to prevent my horse from stumbling, in the air I observed, and making a circuit directly over my head, a crow with a snake in his mouth. Although reflection might have convinced me how small the hazard was that this animal should let loose its prey, and that it should fall directly on my head, I acknowledge my apprehensions divided my attention between the rocks beneath my feet and the snake above my head, and I was well pleased when the bird perched upon a tree, laid the snake on one of its branches, and proceeded to devour him.

About half a mile below the junction of the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela, and in about the center of the Ohio, commences a beautiful island, which belongs to General Neville. It is about nine miles long, and which, as it becomes broader as you descend, divides the river into two unequal streams. It is certainly a beautiful place, but no advantage to Pittsburgh, as sand-bars extend from the island along the channel, which frequently render the passage of ships of burthen difficult. This disadvantage is injurious to the ship-builders in Pittsburgh, and gives Beevor-Town a prefe-

rence, which, though but twenty-eight miles lower down the stream, can frequently send vessels to sea which cannot pass the bar above it. An instance of this kind we saw on our return. A vessel of about 300 tons burthen, built by Mr. Lord, was launched from Pittsburgh in May, struck on the sand as it descended the Ohio, and had no prospect of getting off until the fall. Indeed Mr. Lord was so sensible of this disadvantage, that he told me he regretted not having fixed himself at Beevor.

On this day's journey I first saw the sugar maple-tree, a tree which, like the beech, never grows but on the richest lands. It is generally tall and beautiful, extending its branches in every direction, and forming a luxuriant shade in hot weather. The first sugar-orchard is about nine miles from Pittsburgh. By orchard is here meant a tract of country naturally covered with these trees. At the foot of each was a rudely-formed trough to receive the sap, in the season of its ascent, from a round hole in the tree, about three feet from the ground. This hole was generally loosely filled with a piece of wood rounded for that purpose; but this was so carelessly performed, that many of the trees were dying in consequence of the sap constantly oozing therefrom. Each tree averages an annual profit to its possessor of about 33 cents; yet these valuable gifts of nature are miserably neglected. The sap, when boiled, makes a valuable sugar, which sells at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. per pound.

The sides of the road were everywhere covered with wild-grapes, currants, and gooseberries, as well as with a profusion of elegant flowers, which the cultured parterres of European elegance do not equal. I regret my inability to describe the Flora of Western America; its beauties deserve the attention of the naturalist; and some future Smith will probably, ere long, be usefully employed in marking the qualities of her botanic varieties.

The land on this side the Alleghany sells for ten dollars the acre; or renters hire it at one-third of the produce.—Twenty-seven acres, in the year 1804, yielded eight hundred bushels of maize; and thirty bushels of wheat is considered as an average crop per acre, though the stumps are no where out of the ground. The sassafras is here a considerable tree, and rises at least twenty feet from the surface.

About twelve miles on the road to Beevor

[Nov. 1,

Beevor we stopped at a very neat little house, with a pleasant garden and grass-fields adjoining, romantically placed on banks of the Ohio, where we expected to have procured at least a chicken for dinner; but the man, whose name was White, was unfortunately from home, and his wife, who merited richly the epithets of kind and obliging, could only entertain us with the conversation of herself and daughters, and gratify our appetites with milk, honey, butter, Johnny cake,* and maple sugar; the latter article, being new to me, I considered as very pleasant, even as a delicacy. This lady, by birth of London, and possessed of manners which seemed to say she had once mingled in the polished world, told her history with a degree of mystery which seemed to confirm that suspicion.

Being rested, amused, and having ourselves taken good care of our horses, we proceeded for Beevor, and followed the meandering Ohio for about six miles, through a rich country, and on a smooth and even terrace, twenty feet wide. We then left the margin of the river, and continued for eight miles to travel about a mile therefrom, and through an inferior soil. Surrounded on every side by girdled trees, we were overtaken by a hurricane, which somewhat alarmed us, left the trees, which, from the force of the wind, cracked and bent above our heads, should fall thereon. Having escaped this danger, we again found ourselves on the banks of the river, and travelled along its side until we reached Beevor Creek, near to where it empties itself into the Ohio, after having been navigable for above one hundred miles, through an immensely rich country. We crossed this river, or, as it is called, creek, about half a mile above its mouth, where it was at that time about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and twenty deep. Here Beevor ought to have been fixed, instead of which it is placed on an eminence about a mile below the mouth of the Creek, where it commands a fine view both up and down the Ohio. I remain, Sir, &c.,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, May 22, 1806.

* Johnny cake is bread made of Indian meal, mingled with water, and baked on a board before a quick fire. Being thus easily and rapidly made, it was supposed well calculated for the support of travellers. Hence it was called journey-cake, from which its present name is a corruption.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.
no. 20.

What are the ultimate Prospects of the Fine-Arts in England?

" If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending foul alive.—SHAKSP. Hen. V.

A N opinion has of late been very justly admitted, of the dangerous tendency of Criticism when directed to the weaknesses incident to the opening career of talents. To this sentiment every man will readily subscribe, who has witnessed the struggles of an ingenuous mind in the first development of its powers; its keen sensibility, so quickly roused and wounded by coldness or censure; its strong internal discernment of native obstacles; its conviction of defects, perhaps unconquerable; its momentary dejection under disappointed effort; its anguish from defeated resolution and blighted hope. In such a state of feelings, it may well be asked, what advantage can be derived from the reproofs of criticism? What can be their result but the addition of weight imposed on a spirit already bowed under its load, and humbler than the most humiliating enemy or rival could desire? It is true that criticism, were criticism always what it ought to be,—were it, in fact, really criticism, may, at less agitated moments, produce effects of the highest beneficial consequence; but where shall we look for the friendly hand stretched out at the impulse of pure benevolence to administer this salutary though poignant draught?

CRITICISM—remember it, ye hourly, daily, bidual, tridual, weekly, monthly, annual, perpetual, carpers and cavillers! —is the *art of discriminating*; of distinguishing what is essentially excellent in every object from its attendant defects, and elucidating, with equal force of judgment, the merits and the faults. But, unfortunately, the discovery of the latter is easier than of the former. It requires less pains of investigation: faults are obvious, and merits lie too often hid amidst them. It also requires less capacity of observation:—the capacity of the fault-finder needs only to be adequate to the faults it detects; the capacity of the discoverer of essential beauties must be little short of the power of producing the beauties themselves.

But, although this doctrine, for the sake as well of humanity as of social improvement, can never be too largely allowed,

lowed, nor too strongly inculcated, it can by no means be considered as extending to the exclusion or prohibition of an Enquirer into the general progress of those arts themselves, whose individual paths are thus woefully planted with thorns, to wound the sole of the adventurer in the race of genius.

There is, at the present moment, a considerable desire excited in the minds of us Englishmen, respecting the progress of the fine-arts amongst us, and particularly of painting and sculpture. We can be well contented that Frenchmen shall bear away the palm in dancing, that Italians shall sing, that Germans shall compose; but we are restlessly, nay somewhat intolérantly, anxious that our own painters should hold an exclusive eminence in the general and extensive competition of the modern day.

Without acceding to the partialities of those who are immediately interested in the competition, the speculative Enquirer is led by temper, and an habitual train of thought, to cast his glance forward beyond the actual scene, and to endeavour to explore the final point of eminence which a particular nation is likely to attain in the course of so ardent a pursuit. He longs to penetrate the veil of futurity, and to descry what luminaries of genius will reflect their rays on his country in the process of centuries; he pants to anticipate the fragrant sweets of honours which shall bloom to enrich his native soil when he shall lie mixed with its dust.

The late Mr. Barry, whose singularities made him no less an object of notice than his numerous merits, has started a doubt whether the time had not actually passed by, in which the English Nation would have been capable of entering the path of excellence in the art of painting. He considered our taste as in a state of premature degeneracy, as corrupt and vitiated without having been regulated or refined. The age, he said, was frivolous and frothy; and how shall Genius avoid the influence of the atmosphere which it inhales? This assertion, it is to be feared, was not devoid of truth; but an Enquirer, who wishes to be led to a comprehensive view of the progressive powers of the arts in his own country, and to investigate the primary and permanent causes of their success or failure, will perhaps regret that Mr. Barry examined the subject only superficially, and that he had not treated it, at least, more dispassionately.

The great and truly adequate objects

of our research (which that able painter and scholar possessed ample faculties to elucidate,) are, first, the species and degree of talents usually or probably to be found among our native artists; the methods of study adopted generally by them, or the *School of English Painting*; and, lastly, the degree in which it is probable that the spirit of our political constitution, and the nature of our habitual opinions, will ever combine with our native talents for the arts, to aid the formation of artists, and effect the ultimate perfection of art.

Of the natural powers of our countrymen in the field of painting and sculpture, little question can be made. In the list of our deceased artists, of whom we may be now allowed to form an impartial judgment, the various merits of Thornhill, Hogarth, Reynolds, Scott, Wilson, Gainsborough, Morland, and Barry; of Bacon, Banks, and Proctor; present sufficient examples to authorize the national claim to a wreath amidst the candidates for graphic honours and the meed of sculpture. The hope of every excellence that depends on individual talent, justly arises in our breasts. Nor are the general exertions of our living artists derogatory to such a hope.—“In the rash and illiberal declamations of Winkelmann against our country, (says an amiable and erudite author) he has received the chastisement of (English) Genius, which has avenged itself by its triumph, in performing what the bigoted antiquary declared it never could perform.”

The merits of our living artists, and the tendency of the methods of study pursued by them, shall be made the subjects of a future inquiry. The species of painting also in which the English are most likely to excel, involving a separate question, shall be reserved for another place.

The most arduous and important point of the present subject of inquiry respects the tendency, or, as it may be called, the *genius*, of our political establishments; our prejudices; our habitual appreciations of utility and glory. It is requisite to inquire at what point of communication there is a probability that the interests of the arts may so infuse and blend themselves into those of the state, that they shall be entitled to thrive and grow up together with them; in short, in what manner the arts may ever hope to become necessary, either to the well-being, the happiness, or the honour, of the people at large. Without this source of support,

[Nov. 1,

support, the triumph of talent is a bubble, which quickly dissolves in air: individual genius may render its favoured art the meteor of a moment, but will never enable it to shed a permanent lustre over our land.

Previous therefore to any decision on the ultimate point and expectation of the arts in England, and as a leading step to the solution of the question, let it be allowable to admit as an axiom, that, from the relative political situation of this and other European states, the grand stamen of our national importance, as long as we remain in our meridian of glory, is and must be **COMMERCE**;— whence it follows, that whatever in this country can annex its success to the success of commerce, will rise with little effort, and without chance of failure, to its highest point of elevation; but that whatever is to derive its prosperity or exaltation from other sources, will incur great risks, and will need very extraordinary exertions for its support.

Under this statement the prospect of the Arts in England is inauspicious as to the facility of their rising to eminence. Accumulation of wealth, improvement of manufactures, and cultivation of such of the sciences as are useful and applicable to the necessary purposes of life, are all immediately consequent on commerce, because wealth, manufactures, and inventions subservient to daily wants, will always find an extensive welcome among the various inhabitants of the globe. But little or nothing of these is inherent in the characteristic nature of the fine-arts. Wealth is so far from being necessarily connected with their essential progress, that it may rather be regarded as their bane and poison. The same sun that inflames and fwells the mine, will not fertilize the soil of the arts. Their plants wither on the banks of Pactolus. To speak without a metaphor,—if the desire of money be the sole motive of the painter's industry, it is a motive at variance with, and counteracting his improvement in, art. It tends to make him hasty in his labours, lightly satisfied with his own work, and, in short, occupying his mind with an object separate and distinct from his art.

In the improvement of manufactures the arts have indeed some concern; but it is a concern which is confined wholly to their inferior departments. Our earthen-wares, our tapestries, our pattern-papers, our furniture in all its various articles, assume more elegant and tasteful

forms under the reign of the fine-arts; and in these departments, therefore, as attached to commerce, the arts in England may be expected to flourish (as they actually do,) with the appearance of spontaneous advance. Herein they become useful, if not to the necessities, at least to the luxuries, of life, on which an enlarged commerce chiefly depends. But in the higher spheres of the arts the case is totally different. They there greatly augment the pleasures, but add nothing to the positive uses, of our social existence.

To the last point, viz., the cultivation of such sciences as administer aid to the necessities of life, the arts cannot contribute in any material degree. Still less can they aspire to form pretensions of a similar nature, unless perhaps on some singular occasions, not deserving a place in the general account. The arts are the earliest and latest produce of human aggregation. In a *barbarous* state of society their rude and unmodified language may explain the common wants, and precede the use of more intricate symbols of expression:—in a *polished* state, their refined delights are the autumnal offspring of ease and mental cultivation. Social improvement is a Dædalian texture, woven by the gradual advance of human ingenuity. Necessity, mutual accommodation, and industry, fasten the first threads, and spread the expansive web around mankind: science corrects, reforms, and strengthens it. At the point at which *their* labours cease, those of the polite arts commence. The variegated hues, the splendors of ornament, which embellish the toils of necessity, and give to utility the airy charms of grace and fancy,—these are the works of taste.

Any attempt therefore to connect the progress of the arts with the commerce of England, is so far likely to prove abortive, as it will be productive of excellence in the inferior departments alone of art, and has a tendency to be destructive of its higher modes of cultivation. It is requisite, nevertheless, to consider that there is one description of artists who will not readily be brought to assent to this proposition, namely, the engravers, who assert, with great truth, that a very advantageous branch of commerce has been for many years carried on in prints exported from this country to the Continent, and who thence, with the strictest propriety, infer, that, the finer and more excellent the works of the English paint-

ers are proved to be, the greater will be the commercial result of the labour of the engraver. But these assertions, just as they certainly are, by no means tend to weaken the arguments urged above, because although prints from fine works will be certain of finding a sale, and the sale will probably be in proportion to the excellence of the works offered to the view of the purchaser, it yet remains equally true, that if the desire of the gain likely to arise from such sale be the motive for painting the works, it is an inconstant and derogatory motive, and will impede, instead of promoting, the progress of the painter towards supreme excellence in his profession.

Where then, it may be asked, shall we find a scope for the ambition at present awakened in the arts? What hopes may be entertained that they will ever attain to final excellence in a country where they are necessarily unconnected with its general and principal source of prosperity and influence?

The answer is as obvious as the means are difficult.

If the channel of commerce be shut to the progress of the arts, they must open their passage through the more arduous but more congenial paths of rank and honours. Their advancement must be derived from the attention of the state to raise the exercise and employment of their higher branches to their just degree of consideration, and to exempt the artist employed in those branches from the necessity of becoming rich.

The latter will readily be allowed to be the more difficult point. Every artist may be expected to plead the necessity of becoming rich in a country where so many abound in riches; he will find it necessary to his support, to his comforts, to his public estimation—every one but the real artist of genius, the candidate for immortality. *Him* it is in the power of the state to place beyond the reach of this imaginary necessity, by exemptions and honours.

Let us first inquire what has been in England the conduct of our late political governors in respect to the promotion of the arts. Has it laid open any path to the career of the arts, and has it tended to produce or provide this requisite situation of an artist? Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that the reverse has been hitherto the case. The painters, as a body of men, are said to have shewn a laudable zeal for the elevation of

MONTLY MAG., No. 149.

the arts in our country. They are said to have made repeated proposals to the State for the execution of plans connected with the highest improvement of art. Have these plans been accepted and encouraged? Have they not been laid aside in silence, or rejected? Did the late great financial Minister ever discover the smallest sensibility, or display the smallest marks of favour, towards the arts? Alas! he seemed scarcely to know that they existed under his administration, unless when he included their products in a tax. Even the Royal Academy of Somerset House pays at this moment the ordinary assessments of *House and Windows*;—but this a slight grievance; the impost is defrayed by the united labours of the incorporated artists in the annual Exhibitions.

These are questions of the highest interest to the public: they are interesting to the fame, to the rank, to the estimation of England. Should the arts continue destitute of the favour of the State, there is little chance that they can ever reach any very considerable point of eminence amongst us. If they can neither be united with the commerce nor with the honours of the country, adieu to the advance of English art! But far be it from Englishmen to sit inert and silent, and behold the clouds of despair involve any part of their prospects! The road in which painting may hope to advance, by being connected with the honours of England, is long and spacious, and its examination shall therefore form the next portion of our subsequent inquiries into the progress of the arts.

The contest of fame is of too great importance among men to be neglected. It is esteemed so, even when the palm is stained with blood, and gathered by the hand of devastation;—What then, when it crowns the triumph of intellect and taste?

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For the Monthly Magazine.
*An ABSTRACT OF THE BANKRUPT LAW OF
THE CITY OF HAMBURG.* By P. A. NEMICH,
L.L.D., of HAMBURG.

THE extensive commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Hamburg makes the knowledge of the bankrupt law of that city particularly interesting to the British merchant, especially as it differs in so many points not only from the English statutes, but from the principles of the Roman law, which prevails in most of the other countries of Europe,

Europe. The British merchant frequently finds himself at a loss what measures to take when unfortunately he has to do with a suspicious debtor or bankrupt residing in Hamburg. It is not seldom it happens that questions relative to such cases must be sent thither in order to get them resolved by some lawyer.

During my stay in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, I have been favoured with so much valuable information from intelligent merchants, that I flatter myself with the thought of shewing them a kind of acknowledgment, by communicating a short account of the Hamburg bankrupt-law, particularly of what may be useful to an English merchant.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, when the trade of the city of Hamburg was very considerably increasing, it was found necessary to establish a new code of bankrupt-laws, which should supersede those then in use, taken principally from the Roman law. In the year 1753 the law respecting bankrupts (*Falliten Ordnung*,) now in force was confirmed by the Senate and citizens.

All change of the debtor's property is stopped from the moment the commission is opened. The management of the estate is entrusted to assignees, under the authority of two commissioners chosen from the body of the Senate, and a sworn actuary takes minutes of their proceedings. The assignees collect and classify the property of the bankrupt, and make the dividends in proper time.

It is a point of the greatest importance to the creditors to ascertain the very moment when the diminution of the property of the debtor is beginning, in order to prevent partial payments and fraudulent conveyances, to the injury of the creditors; or, in other words, it is of the utmost consequence that no delay takes place in opening the commission. With this view the law has invested the creditor with certain rights for the purpose of forcing a debtor to a declaration of his insolvency, and to compel him to make a surrender of his property.

A person abroad who had sent off goods, may, by virtue of the 25th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law, stop such goods *in transitu*, on hearing of the consignee's actual or apparent insolvency. He has only to send the second bills of lading to one of his correspondents, or give him written instructions to stop the goods, either of which will have the preference to the first bill of lading in the

hands of the debtor. The captain or master of the vessel is obliged to deliver the goods according to such second bill of lading or written instructions; but the correspondent must take care that the debtor does not get the start of him. However averse the law may be to deem any individual insolvent, yet easy it is for a creditor to treat him as such. He can, by the means already mentioned, prevent the delivery of goods not only in cases where the consignee may have refused to honour his draft, but even if he should only have heard of his insolvency. It is however of importance to observe, that this can only be done whilst the first bill of lading is still in the hands of the consignee; because in Hamburg a bill of lading, being considered as a representative of the goods themselves may be alienated, or lodged as a security.

Any creditor has the power, where there are proofs of actual insolvency, (or of acts of bankruptcy,) to demand the immediate opening of a commission. However, in order that the public declaration of insolvency may not altogether depend upon the discretion of either the creditor or the magistrate, the law has, in article 1, defined what shall be considered an act of bankruptcy (*Anzeige der Insolvenz*).

If after sentence is passed in a court of justice for the payment of a debt, a person has no moveables or effects to discharge it; or if, in consequence of such default, the creditor obtains from the court an order of arrest (*Freizettel*) against him; or if at the time a debt is sued for at law, the debtor should make conveyances, or conceal any of his effects; or if a person suffers a bill upon him to be protested for non-payment; or if he privately calls his creditors together for the purpose of compounding with them; each of these acts legally constitutes an act of bankruptcy. Any other circumstances which may appear to be acts of bankruptcy, rest with the Judge for his decision thereon.

It seldom happens that a debtor is called upon by his creditors to declare himself insolvent, as this is commonly done by himself in a petition to the Senate, praying them to open a commission. Until this has been done, the debtor has, during the state of his actual insolvency, full power to do as he pleases, as well with his own property as with what he is entrusted with. He can prefer one creditor to another, make payments in part,

part, or deliver goods in payment or as security. All this is legal in Hamburg, and cannot afterwards be claimed, unless the demand on the debtor was not a *bona fide* just one. Should this prove to have been the case, or that more has been paid than was actually due from the debtor, it then becomes a fraudulent transaction, and the effects fraudulently conveyed, or what was overpaid, may be recovered again by the whole body of the creditors.

That goods which have been deposited with the bankrupt are looked upon as his own property, and even may be placed as security in another's hands, arises from our common principle in trade, that goods found in the possession of any one are presumed to be his own. It was, according to this principle the duty of the third person to take care that he was placing his goods in the hands of an honest man, and if he has been deceived, he must suffer for his credulity. The principle of the Roman law, that a man may take his goods out of the hands of a third possessor, is inimical to the said established principle of trade.

On the second day after the formal declaration of insolvency, a meeting of the local creditors, as well as the attorneys for those abroad, as far as they are known, bill-holders included, is called, in order to choose assignees. Any creditor or attorney, although he did not receive a regular summons for that purpose, may attend the meeting, and enter his claims.

The assignees are chosen from the body of the creditors by a majority of votes. The right of having one or more votes depends upon the amount claimed, and no creditor has any vote whose debt is under the amount of one hundred marks. Only two assignees are commonly chosen; but should it be the wish of a considerable number of the creditors, three are nominated. This most generally happens when the two first chosen appear to be friends of the bankrupt. An assignee must be a citizen of Hamburg. Citizens of Hamburg holding powers for creditors abroad, are however eligible. A book-keeper being appointed by the assignees, both the one and the other are obliged to take an oath before the magistrate that they will faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

One of the first things the assignees are to do is to acquaint the bankrupt's correspondents abroad of their appointment

under the commission, and more particularly to request those that have not yet appointed an attorney to do it without delay.

In order that the appointment of the commission may come to the knowledge of such creditors as might have been overlooked or omitted by the bankrupt, an advertisement is inserted in the different newspapers by order of the magistrate; but as this advertisement or proclamation concerns only such as are yet unknown, none of the creditors already known to the assignees need repeat entering his claims.

The bankrupt having been sworn to the fair discovery or disclosure of all his effects, the assignees proceed to make an arrangement of his estate, separate from it what does not belong to it, and on the other hand collect in what appertains unto it, liquidate the different claims, divide the creditors into proper classes, and finally make a dividend of the produce of the estate in hand.

All goods left in commission to the debtor are separated as not belonging to the general mass, and claimed according to the 26th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law.

Any creditor residing in Hamburg who has not above fourteen days before the commission is opened sold goods or effects either on condition of immediate payment or upon credit, may claim and recover those goods. The creditor abroad, in lieu of possessing this right, has that which has already been mentioned of stopping the delivery of his goods and of placing them in other hands. But if such goods are actually delivered to the bankrupt before the commission is opened, they cannot be claimed and separated from the general mass, although it should appear that they have not been paid for, and even when they are found still untouched in the bankrupt's possession. No goods however which arrive after the opening of the commission, and have not been paid for, can be converted to the benefit of the whole body of creditors; and in case such goods are not immediately claimed by some friend of the consigner, the assignees take care of them, and keep them at the disposal of the proprietor.

Those who have sold bills to the bankrupt not above eight days before his failure, may claim the bills, or value received for them, in case one or the other is found in the bankrupt's possession.

The wife claims her marriage-portion within five years after the marriage, if it is proved her husband was already indebted at the time of marriage. If this cannot be proved, the wife has no claim.

Creditors of the following description are separated from the general mass, and pay themselves.

Those who hold a pawn may pay themselves in full from what is in their hands. To such as have claims only hypothecated or secured upon moveables, a larger rate of dividend is indeed allowed than to the common class of book-creditors, but they are not entitled to have their hypothecary security satisfied either separate or in full.

This however takes place in cases of mortgages legally entered on the public register. The mortgagee enjoys the benefit of being separated from the body of creditors : the landed property mortgaged is put up to sale, and the mortgagee is paid the whole of his principal, and two years arrears of interest. If any surplus remains, it goes to the general mass.

Set-offs are admitted in cases either when the creditor has an account with the bankrupt, or when he is in possession of effects belonging to him, and on which he has not the right of pledge above-mentioned. In the first instance he has the *jus compensationis*, and in the latter the *jus retentionis*, which both he executes in the same full manner as if he were in possession of the right of pledge. This right to pay one's self from goods in hand is however liable to be abused ; and frauds are but too often practised by persons who are indebted to the bankrupt's estate procuring an assignment of the claims of creditors who ought only to receive a dividend out of the general mass.

Besides the right which the assignees possess to collect all that belongs to the bankrupt's estate previous to his failure, they are likewise entitled to such property as he may incidentally acquire by legacies or succession. Nevertheless, if he has any children, he may for their benefit refuse to be an heir.

Legacies and other casual fortunes left to the wife of the bankrupt remain her own property, and cannot be touched by the assignees, if she has not been able to establish her right as before-mentioned of claiming her marriage-portion.

The relations of the bankrupt can exclude him from all succession, and make his children or next of kin their heirs.

This is called *Exhereditatio bona mente facta*.

The liquidation of the demands upon the bankrupt's estate is not confined to any fixed period : it must however be done as soon as possible. The liquidated claims are admitted without any further difficulty. Disputed claims are cleared, if possible, by composition, and require at most, a confirmation by oath. But if they cannot be settled in this way, then the creditor either is summoned by the assignees in order to establish his demand, or he calls upon the assignees to acknowledge the same : whereupon the admissibility or inadmissibility of the claim is decided by a sentence of the Court.

The general mass having been constituted, the assignees next proceed to the classification of the creditors.

From the first money coming into the common fund privileged creditors are paid in full. Amongst these are included arrears of taxes not exceeding two years, servants' and journeymen's wages, all demands for freight and general average.

With respect to the remainder of the bankrupt's estate, the other creditors are arranged in three classes, and take their dividends in the proportion of 2, 3, and 4. Creditors who have no pledges in hand, or to whom no landed property is mortgaged by registering it in the public books, but are only provided with a general hypothec, or have a tacit pawn allowed by the law, are divided into two classes. The first class of these hypothecary creditors receives half as much as the second, and therefore in the proportion of 2 to 3, as mentioned.

The third class, called book-creditors, receives one-half less than those of the second class.

The dividend which the general mass is able to pay is made known to the creditors in a meeting at which two members of the Senate preside. Here the assignees give an account of their proceedings, and here it is the proper place where creditors may censure their behaviour, and call them to account.

In general, the assignees must conduct themselves in such manner that in no case they act or do any thing which is not strictly according to law. They are rather obliged, in every dubious case of consequence, to consult the whole body of creditors, by calling them before the commissioners. This especially becomes of the utmost importance in cases where

the assignees are about to compound debts due to the general mass. It would open a way to many abuses if just claims might be given up, or partial favour shewn to fraudulent debtors, without asking the advice of the creditors. At all such meetings whatever is decided by a majority of votes becomes an absolute rule.

Besides the above, the assignees are obliged, according to law, to give every three months an account to the creditors of their proceedings relative to the general mass.

The assignees are finally obliged to give an account of the conduct of the bankrupt, and of the causes of his failure, which report is referred to the consideration of the Senate, who decide what punishment he shall suffer, if any. The law divides bankrupts into three classes, the unfortunate, the inconsiderate, and the fraudulent. With one of these qualifications the name of the bankrupt is posted up at the Exchange for a fortnight, mentioning at the same time how much per cent. he has paid. The careless bankrupt is sometimes punished with imprisonment, but the fraudulent always.

The assignees are freed from their responsibility by a decree of the Senate; and as a recompence for their trouble they are allowed two per cent. on the dividends.

In Hamburg the creditors enjoy a particular right, called the right of after-claiming their former demands. It is not suffered that a bankrupt, who has been freed from his debts, should enjoy a larger income than is required for the decent support of himself and family, till he has paid his debts in full. The law therefore obliges the bankrupt who again acquires property to make an additional payment to his creditors. If the debtor does not remember this his duty, the creditors have a right to admonish him by summons before a magistrate, where they can not only put a limit to his superfluous expenditure, but also force him to the payment of a sum according to his circumstances, which sum is proportionably divided among the creditors. This demand cannot however be made upon the bankrupt until five years after his having received his certificate; and it then depends upon his own declaration on oath, whether, after maintaining himself and family, he has it in his power to make any payment to his creditors, and how much. Every five years the bank-

rupt may be again called upon to make this declaration. A bankrupt, however, whom the magistrate has declared unfortunate, or whose hypothecary creditors have received 30 per cent., and the book-creditors 40 per cent., is wholly free from such after-demands. The reason of this indulgence is, to encourage debtors, for the greater benefit of their creditors, not to delay their petition for a commissione whenever they find their affairs deranged and their property declining.

More particulars may be found in a very valuable work intitled *Erläuterung der Hamburgerischen Falliten-Ordnung, von Theodor Hufche, L.L.D. Hamburg, printed for Hoffman and Perthes, 1797-1805, 3 vols. 8vo.*

Total amount of the failures (petty ones not included,) in Hamburg from 1798 to 1804.

	B. M.
1798	about 4,645,454
1799	- - - 37,625,442
1800	- - - 3,839,000
1801	- - - 5,359,785
1802	- - - 6,463,600
1803	- - - 5,181,177
1804	- - - 5,248,996
1805	- - - 7,406,683

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE RESPIRATION OF VEGETABLES.

DELAMETHERIE demonstrated, in 1788, in a work on the different kinds of air, borrowed chiefly from Priestley, that vegetables respire in the same manner as animals. These experiments he afterwards confirmed, in an essay intitled Considerations on the Nature of Organized Bodies; since which he has been engaged in making additional researches into the nature of the *tracheæ*, or air-vessels, of vegetables.

He formerly agreed in opinion with other authors, that these vessels were distributed in the fibrous and ligneous parts of the plants; but he is now fully convinced, from recent experiments, that they are not to be found in the former, or fibrous part.

If we break (says he, when treating on this subject,) a young branch with care, we readily perceive the tracheæ, or air-vessels. They may be likewise seen on bending a leaf, and breaking the rib half through, which forms a continuation of the petiole; but it is somewhat difficult to

to determine the precise situation of these tracheæ. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to select vegetables whose pith is very abundant; such, for example, as the elder.

1. I took, at the end of spring, new shoots of the elder, and divided them nearly half through the middle with a pen-knife, and afterwards bent them back, in such a manner as not wholly to separate the two extremities. In this situation numerous tracheæ are readily discernible between the medulla and the wood.

This medullary part of the shoot, which is replete with a very abundant greenish juice, may justly be compared to the inner substance of some fruits, such as an apple, pear, peach, &c. But in proportion to the augmentation of the shoot, this juice becomes less in quantity, and towards the end of summer it is so much diminished, as scarcely to tinge the pith, which at this period is almost completely white.

2. After dividing with care all the ligneous parts of a young branch of elder, in the medulla of which the greenish juice was no longer visible, I plainly perceived the tracheæ forming a zone round the medullary substance, and, on gently separating the two extremities, I beheld the elongation of the air-vessels, or tracheæ.

3. I split one of the elder branches employed in the preceding experiment, and raised the medullary part with caution; the tracheæ had not been divided, and were perceived adhering to the ligneous part contiguous to the medulla, forming a concentric stratum. They were divided into small fasciculi, to the number of thirty or forty, all in contact with each other. In order to examine them accurately, it is necessary to employ a microscope.

Each of these fasciculi may be about a fourth of a line in diameter, and contains a great number of air-vessels, or tracheæ. These combined tracheæ form a kind of sheath, which surrounds the pith on every side.

4. On raising the pith from this branch of elder, I could readily distinguish a great number of reddish vessels, forming in general a concentric zone. They are situated within the medulla, at the distance of nearly a quarter of a line from the wood. When these red vessels are detached from the pith, and viewed with

a microscope, they appear semi-transparent, and composed, like the lymphatic vessels in animals, of conglobate masses. They completely differ from the tracheæ, or air-vessels: and it appears highly probable, that, through them, a circulation is carried on in the medullary substance, in like manner as in fruits.

From these observations it should seem that the tracheæ are neither situated in the ligneous nor medullary substance, but that they form an intermediate layer between the two, so as to serve as a kind of sheath or covering to the pith in the elder, &c.

It is extremely probable that they accompany the elongations of the medulla into the woody substance, as far as the bark itself, for plants appear to inspire and expire through every part of their surface. From analogy we are also led to conclude that the same organization takes place in all vegetables.

The inferences deducible from these observations are, that the tracheæ serve the purpose of respiratory organs in vegetables, whilst the circulation is carried on through the red vessels.

Atmospheric air is absorbed or inhaled by the leaves, and the whole surface of vegetables. Plants placed under glasses closed by mercury absorb air. This air is afterwards expelled or expired by the same organs, for it may be seen to escape from the leaves placed in water, and exposed to the influence of the sun.

Hence it should seem, that the air inspired by the surface of the vegetable penetrates into the tracheæ, by which it is carried into every part of the medullary substance. This air communicates with the large succiferous vessels, chiefly with the veins, thus vivifying and oxygenizing the whole mass of fluids.

Tracheæ, or air-vessels, are distributed through every part of the body of insects, and serve to circulate the air which vivifies and oxygenizes all their fluids; and from the above experiments it has been rendered sufficiently evident that a similar mechanism prevails throughout the vegetable kingdom.

From this similarity of organization, similar diseases frequently prevail in animals and vegetables.

The importance of this truth, now so universally acknowledged, has induced the Academy of Wilna to propose the following question:—"What is the Cause of the Diseases of Vegetables?"

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the FRENCH SCHOOL of the
ARTS at ROME.

THE Academy of France at Rome, which, under the auspices of the French Government, and the indefatigable zeal of its present director M. Suvée, had been re-established in the Corso Palace, has since been transferred to the beautiful palace of Villa Medicis, which the French Government obtained from the King of Etruria, and will assume the appellation of the French School of Fine Arts at Rome. By his exertions M. Suvée has prepared convenient accommodations for five students of architecture, five of painting, one of engraving on copper, one of engraving on stone, and especially cameos, and one of musical composition. These students, after having gained the principal prizes at Paris, go to Rome to finish their studies, and there find all possible means of facilitating their progress.

In the old Gallery of the palace, which before contained a beautiful collection, M. Suvée has placed casts of the finest statues, busts, vases, basso-relievoes, ornaments, and fragments, the originals of which in marble are preserved in the *Museo Pio Clementino*, in the Capitoline Museum, and in different palaces at Rome, at Florence, and in France. This collection is so numerous and so well arranged, that it may with truth be affirmed to be the richest and most beautiful in the world. It is worthy of remark, that it serves alike for the French artists and those of Rome, who easily obtain admission to it. To contribute in every point of view to the instruction of the pupils, the indefatigable director has placed a select library in the palace; and that they may always have before them the best antique figures, he has ornamented with the most beautiful statues, basso-relievoes, and busts, not only the Hall and the apartments on the ground-floor, but likewise the portico or vestibule of the palace, where he has placed busts of Raphael and Poussin; so that at every step the minds of the pupils are struck with some monument which furnishes them with an opportunity of reflecting on the beautiful in the arts of design.

M. Suvée has not shewn less anxiety to embellish the Garden and the alleys. He has converted this spot into a real Lyceum, in which the young students may enjoy recreation, and refresh their imagina-

tions after their labours. A plantation of trees will in a few years render it one of the most delightful and frequented places in Rome.

His zeal and pains have not been thrown away. All Rome had an opportunity of convincing itself of the happy progress made by the French School in the fine-arts, by the public exhibition of the productions of the students, in architecture, painting, and sculpture, during the last months of the year. All the friends of the arts have lamented the premature decease of M. Harriet and M. Godard, some of whose unfinished works were in this exhibition.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR musical correspondents have not yet stumbled upon the true meaning of the term Polacca, as applied to several of our present popular airs;—the following explanation will, I have no doubt, set the matter at rest.

Polacca is the name given to a certain description of row-vessels* in the Levant; and the passion of the natives of the delightful islands of the Archipelago for music is well known. The mariners accompany their labours with metrical effusions, and the Polacca is simply the "boat song." The kinds of melody which the airs known by the name of Polaccas display, is an additional proof of my opinion. The celebrated Sicilian mariner's hymn to the Virgin is a true Polacca.

In the Highlands of Scotland, where I have travelled, the Gaelic songs of the fishermen are sung to a distinct species of melody; and the exertions of rowing or drawing their nets are always accompanied with vocal music. There is also a Gaelic word answering to our Polacca, and also meaning the "boat song." Each of the boat's crew sings a verse of the ballad alternately, and the whole join in the chorus.

In short, Polacca is a very appropriate name for that kind of melody best adapted for performing on the watery element.

London, I am, Sir, &c.

OCT. 3, 1806.

TURNEBUS.

* Felucca is also used to distinguish the vessel from Polacca, by its rigging.

[Nov. 1,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed with pleasure a communication from Mr. Loft in your Magazine, on the subject of an Act of Parliament to prevent and punish cruelty to animals, I take the liberty of noticing a species of it which I hope will be included, should such a bill be introduced. I allude to the practice of impounding stray cattle, which often is the cause of great cruelty to the brute creation. I do not speak from hearsay, or venture unfounded assertions, when I assure you, that, last winter, half a dozen sheep were nearly starved to death in the town-pound at this place, the inhuman owner rather suffering them to exist on the pound allowance, (which is often neglected, and exceedingly scanty,) and sustain the loss of the whole, than pay the trespass-fees. And there is now a poor horse, which was impounded three weeks since in good condition, literally starving by inches, over his hoofs in mud, without a morsel of clean straw to lie on, and is becoming a bag of bones, the savage master refusing to purchase his release with a few shillings. The permission of such cruelty certainly reflects some blame on a corporation in other respects well regulated: if there are laws for such cases, it is a pity they are not better enforced.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

Dover, October 8, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am unwilling, especially at this distance, to prolong a disagreeable altercation in your Magazine, I shall confine my reply to Dr. Gleig's Letter, in your last Number, to as few points of explanation as possible.

I. The first instance in which I am charged with the fabrication of facts, misquotation, and falsehood, is thus explained. "The questions at issue between Mr. Laing and me, are, whether Durham was particularly accused of having betrayed his master, and the Queen believed to have conferred on him the place and pension as a reward for his treachery."—"But neither the privy-seal record, quoted by Mr. Laing, nor Dr. Robertson, referred to for the same facts, says one word of Durham's treachery or reward," &c.

This explanation I must, in plain terms, reject as a subterfuge. Robertson was quoted for a very different fact,—the

gift conferred by the Queen upon Bothwell on the very day that her husband was buried; and the place and pension conferred upon Durham, that same day, had been fully explained, and confirmed by an authority, a few pages before. Durham has been particularly accused by Buchanan, of treachery in deferting and betraying his master on the eve of the murder; but the pensions and places conferred by the Queen, at that precise period, upon Margaret Carwood, Beton, and Durham, the subordinate accomplices, were unknown to Robertson, and to every historian, till discovered by myself. That the grant to Durham is not stated in the privy-seal record as the reward of his treachery, is an evasive statement of the charge preferred against me in the British Critic. "But Robertson, the only author referred to for these facts, says not one word of Durham's treachery and reward, from which some judgment may be formed of Mr. Laing's accuracy in making quotations. The story of Durham we believe to be a falsehood, without even the shadow of foundation, for were it a fact, the author surely would have known where he found it," &c., &c. The plain and obvious meaning of these words is, that the story of Durham's place and pension, not the inference of his treachery and reward, was a fabrication of my own; otherwise I must have known where I found the fact; and in a former explanation, which Mr. Nares transcribed and communicated, "No man, he (Dr. Gleig,) says, can read that part of the Dissertation, where the treachery and reward of Durham are mentioned, and have the smallest doubt that Robertson is referred to as the authority. That the author meant otherwise, and that the right authority was by accident omitted, were things by no means to be taken for granted." According to this first explanation, the writer, not finding the fact in Robertson, and overlooking the preceding explanation and authority, accused me of the deliberate fabrication of facts, because he himself had not read the work with sufficient attention.

II. In the next instance, "That Mr. Laing's confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials will not have much weight with those that have carefully attended to his mode of quotation;" I must again repeat, that in the paragraph in question I had quoted from Murdin the substance of Lethington's letters to Mary; "That Murray was wholly bent

to utter all he could against the Queen, and to that effect had carried with him all the letters which he had to produce against her for proof of the murder, whereof he (Lethington) had recovered the copy, and had caused his wife to write them, which he sent to the Queen." At the end of the next sentence, *Murdin*, 52, is distinctly referred to for the preceding quotation. In the succeeding sentence I proceed thus. "According to the explanation given by Barram, the Queen's Serjeant, on Norfolk's trial, Lethington "stole the letters from Murray, and kept them one night; howbeit the same were but copies translated out of French into Scotch, which when Lethington's wife had written, he caused them to be sent to the Scottish Queen." The remainder of the quotation, and the reference to *State Trials*, I., 92, are inserted in a separate note; and whoever inspects the page, will be satisfied, that nothing can be more distinct than the two quotations, not appealed or referred to, but transcribed *verbatim* and separately, from Murdin and the State Trials. But this writer has himself acknowledged, that, not having consulted the State Trials, and *finding no mention in Murdin* of the time in which Lethington's wife is said to have copied the letters, *he thought it not impossible* that Mr. Laing, through inadvertence, or too great eagerness in the cause of his clients, *might have introduced that circumstance* which renders the tale utterly incredible. This I cannot hesitate to state, distinctly and explicitly, to be precisely the conduct of an anonymous libeller, who, not holding himself responsible for his assertions, while his name is unknown, converts his own idle surmises into matters of public accusation and reproach. Measuring the size of the letters by the bulk of the commentaries, he concludes that it was impossible to copy the former in one night, and, *as he now says*, not finding in Murdin a fact transcribed from the State Trials, he scrupled not to insinuate, that a quotation marked with inverted commas, and inserted in the language peculiar to the age, was a fabrication of my own, and for that purpose he has chosen to assert, that "Mr. Laing's confused appeal to Murdin and the State Trials will not have much weight with those who have carefully attended to his mode of quotation."

III. In the third instance, "Instead of consulting the authority to which I did appeal, this writer, who had never seen

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

either Murdin or the State Papers, consulted an authority to which I did not appeal, in order to affirm, that "for this very extraordinary assertion he can find in Lesly (whose Defence of Mary's honour he has carefully consulted!) nothing that the most perverse ingenuity can construe into a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters." The explanation which he has given is, that, on consulting Murdin, to which I referred, he found that Norfolk informed Lesly that he had talked with Murray and Lethington at Leith, and on that occasion had seen the letters by which the Queen would be dishonoured for ever; and that Lesly, instead of disavowing the letters which he had not seen, listened to the proposal of Lethington to prevent his mistress from being calumniated; in which there is nothing that even the most perverse ingenuity can construe into a tacit acknowledgement of their authenticity. Neither Murdin, nor the State Trials containing the same confession, are within my reach at present; but the facts themselves may be easily explained. Norfolk never was in Scotland, unless in 1560, when he formed the Treaty of Berwick with the Lords of the Congregation, many years before the existence of the letters, and before the arrival of the Queen from France. His information therefore to Lesly, that he had talked with Murray and Lethington at Leith, either relates to that period when Lethington cultivated his friendship, or is more probably an error of the pen or press. The only occasion on which he could have seen the letters, was, when they were produced at York to the English Commissioners; and when on that occasion he informed Lesly that they would dishonour his mistress for ever, the silence of the latter concerning the forgery was considered by Hume and Robertson, as well as by myself, as a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters.

But a heavier charge awaits the writer who now pretends to have consulted Murdin, to whom I had referred, and affirms, that his having consulted Lesly's Defence of Mary's honour, to which I did not appeal, is an interpolation of my own. In his former explanation, transcribed by Mr. Nares, "His (Mr. Laing's) assertion respecting Lesly, in the third instance, certainly appeared to me, and to many others much more acute, to be so made, as not to be referred to Murdin, but to Lesly's own publications in defence

[Nov. 1,

defence of the Queen. But Murdin shall be consulted, and if the author's reference be correct, any mistake shall be corrected." At that period therefore he had not seen Murdin, whom he proposed to consult; but had consulted Lefly's *Defence of Mary's Honour*, when upon an authority to which I did not appeal, he chose to accuse me of the fabrication of facts, misquotation, and falsehood. Upon his own contradiction of what, in this, and in the preceding instance, he has stated publicly as the fact, I make no comment whatever.

IV. The facts respecting his former libel against the Macgregors, are shortly these. His interposition for the discharge of a recruit, for whom the commanding officer was then employed in procuring a commission, was considered perhaps as officious; and his resentment prompted him to write a libel, not only against the Macgregors, but against the Clan-alpin regiment stationed at Stirling; one of whose officers he stigmatized as an exciseman or innkeeper, (I quote from memory), another as a cowherd, &c. &c. When the libel appeared, he was immediately suspected, and when Sir I. M. M. demanded, whether he was the author of a letter replete with scurrility, which had appeared in one of the London Magazines, he must have been conscious that the letter was his, whatever means he may have used to suppress it. As he considered his own letter however, not as scurrilous, but as full of pointed ridicule, he denied that he was the author of a *scurrilous* letter against the Macgregors, by a species of equivocation which few, I trust, of your readers would either practice or approve. The letter containing this latent, mental reservation, almost preloaded Sir John, that his suspicions were groundless, till his brother, by some accident, got possession of the original libel; and the author was only detected by the hand writing, in his own denial. His penitence however was quickened by an action brought before Lord Armandale; and Lord Woodhousetie, to whom he appeals for his innocence, was ignorant even of his denial of the libel, till informed of it lately by myself, and by the opposite counsel in their remarkable words, "that the denial was the greatest aggravation of the offence." But I maintain as a truth that requires no illustration, that an author capable of gratifying his resentment by a libel uttered under a fictitious signature, is utterly disqualifed for the office of a reviewer.

V. The two reviews in the *Antijacobin*, and in the *British Critic*, I considered, and I still consider, as written in the style and spirit of two anonymous libels, replete throughout with the most scurrilous abuse; of which every reader may satisfy himself by the slightest inspection. The first, (which he has not ventured to disavow) I immediately pronounced on seeing it, to be the production of the author of Gregor Mac Nab: and in April 1802, I was directed for the first time, by (his friend Lord Woodhousetie), to the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* for the confirmation of the fact. On discovering a repetition of the same insults and abuse, by the same author, in the *British Critic*, I called for his name in such pointed terms as no man of spirit would have attempted to evade; and had he fairly come forward, instead of trusting to concealment, and declining to be made known, he might have avoided the ignominy of a public detection and the avowal of a libel. But the very first number, that I met with, of the *British Critic*, (February 1806) contained the most offensive insults to my friends. Professors Stewart, Playfair, and Lefly, were accused of a combination among philosophers against the church and religion; it was intimated, not obscurely, that under their auspices irreligious principles were likely to be imbibed by youth at the university of Edinburgh; and as this article has been ascribed to the same author, to prevent all equivocation, Mr. Nares himself must contradict the fact, if my information be incorrect. Another associate of the same school, encouraged by his example, comes forward in the *Antijacobin* for April, with a torrent of abuse; assures us that Professor Stewart "now stands convicted not only of gross misrepresentation of facts, but of malignity, silliness, and absolute incapacity of metaphysical disquisition;" "that his hitherto fair reputation for veracity and talents, both which are rendered very equivocal, must unquestionably be injured;" "that his pupils would laugh in his face, and he would eventually be obliged to resign his chair for absolute imbecility;" "that his talents would be better devoted to the construction of ropes of sand;" and that his vain-glorious lies were too shameful to be repeated, &c.; and for this ludicrous combination of impudence and impotent malignity, the only apology that can ever be made, is that the reputed writer has fallen a victim to habitual intemperance.

In these circumstances the propriety,
and

and even the prudence of my conduct, may be reduced to a very plain question; whether, on every subsequent publication of mine, I ought to suffer an anonymous reviewer to call me a liar, or, with the proofs which I possessed against him, to exempt myself and others from a repetition of any similar insults and abuse. With the means of detection so completely in my hands, I should have considered myself as deficient in what was due both to myself and to my friends, had I suffered such an author as Gleig to escape with impunity, from any timidity or hesitation to unmask a reviewer.

And now having done with him and the subject for ever, I am, your's, &c.

MALCOLM LAING.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

ON the 21st of September 1803, we arrived in the river Ganges, got into muddy water, and struck soundings on the Sand Heads, long dangerous shoals lying off the mouths of the Ganges, formed by the sand carried down with the rapid stream of that great river.

On the 24th we anchored abreast of Kedgeree, a small village on the western bank of the Hoogly.

The river Ganges, like the Nile, long before it approaches the sea, separates into two great branches, which are afterwards subdivided, and enclose a large delta, or triangular space, called the Sunderbunds. The western branch then takes the name of the Hoogly, on whose banks is seated Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and residence of the governor-general; distant from the sea, about 90 or 100 miles. Men-of-war generally lie at Kedgeree, or Diamond harbour; at this latter place, which is from 40 or 50 miles below Calcutta, the regular Indians always moor, refit, and take in, or discharge their cargoes. Ships, however, of any size, may lie close to the walls of Calcutta, say, go perhaps an hundred miles above it: but they are first obliged to lighten, in order to pass a bar that lies a little above Diamond harbour.

The tides in this river, particularly at

full and change, are rapid beyond belief, forming what are called "Boars," or "Bores," when the stream seems as if tumbling down a steep descent, doing great mischief among the boats, by upsetting and running them over each other! Ships themselves are frequently dragged from their anchors, and dashed furiously against each other, at these periods.

At Kedgeree only one European resides, who has the care of the post-office, and who supplies ships with vegetables, water, and other necessaries. At this place, therefore, we had an ample allowance of all kinds of refreshments for the sick, such as fruits, roots, &c. at the expence of government; 6d. per man per diem being allowed for the number represented by the surgeon, as in need of such vegetables, and that to continue for a fortnight or longer, according to circumstances.

We here got pine-apples, plantains, bananas, yams, oranges, cocoa-nuts, limes, shaddock or pomelo, guavas, &c. &c. &c. all extremely cheap; three or four pine apples, for instance, cost, only an ana, or 2d. English; and the others proportional. Fowls and ducks two rupees, or 5s. per dozen; geese, three rupees, or 7s. 6d.; and all other species of stock equally reasonable.

There is a wonderful variety of small craft constantly passing and repassing on this river; from the elegant budgerow that can accommodate the whole family of an European gentleman, down to the little boat, that serves to land a single person on the banks.

It is astonishing what a length of time the boatmen will row without being fatigued; I have known them pull a boat from Saugur to Calcutta, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, with only a few hours intermission, and yet exerting themselves to the utmost every stroke.

This river is very much infested with alligators, especially on the Kedgeree side, where a month seldom passes without some of the natives being devoured by these dreadful creatures. A creek about a mile to the northward of the village, has been the haunt of one for many years, and who has long rendered himself formidable to the neighbourhood, by his depredations and enormous size, being, it is said, 28 or 30 feet in length!

Some little time after this, I purchased a young one, about four feet in length, from a fisherman who had caught it in his net. Its figure exceedingly resembles the guana; and it likewise bears a considerable similitude to the lizard: it could run but

slowly along the decks, with its lower jaw close to them: on presenting a stick, it would snap at, and lay hold of it very readily: the extent to which it would open its mouth on these occasions, could not possibly be effected by the failing of the lower jaw alone, which, as I said before, it kept nearly in contact with the decks:—the two jaws therefore, in this operation, seemed to recede from each other, like the blades of a pair of scissars when opening.

As I conceived that this appearance might possibly give rise to the old opinion, that the upper jaw of the crocodile was movable, I examined particularly the head of this one after death. In the first place, there was no joint or motion between the upper jaw and the head, as the Jesuits at Siam, who dissected this animal, have justly remarked; but they have not (if I recollect right) taken notice, of any peculiarity, in the lower jaw's articulation with the bones of the head; which is different from that of any other animal with which I am acquainted.

Here, instead of the head of the under-jaw-bone being received into a cavity in the bones of the skull, (as I believe is generally the case) it is, on the contrary, hollowed out, to receive an articulating process from the skull; as if the former was meant to be the fixed point, and the latter the moveable.

The fact is, that in this animal, when opening his mouth to any great extent, while the lower jaw falls, the strong muscles on the back of the neck, draw backwards the head, and raise the upper jaw at the same time; this in all probability, first suggesting the idea of the mobility of the crocodile's upper jaw.

Here, as usual, nature has artfully adapted the structure to the peculiar functions of the animal. The alligator, whose legs are very short, and whose jaws are uncommonly long, (perhaps one-fourth of his whole length) would not, when on shore, be able to open his mouth to one-half its natural extent, if the motion depended on the underjaw alone: for owing to the lowness of the animal's body and head, this jaw would come in contact with the ground before the mouth was sufficiently extended; and therefore nature has given it the power of raising the upper jaw occasionally, with great ease.

It is an erroneous opinion that this animal's back-bone is not sufficiently flexible to allow of his turning short when in pursuit of his prey; and that therefore a man by taking a winding course, when

pursued, might easily elude him. I would not advise any one to trust to this manœuvre; though I believe the alligator seldom attempts to seize any creature otherwise than by surprize; for this purpose he frequently lies among the mud on the shores of this river, or in the creeks that open into it, and when any animal is passing near him, he is almost sure of securing him, on account of the great length of his destructive jaws. He frequently too throws himself across the boats that haul up into these creeks, and tears the poor defenceless fisherman to pieces in an instant, or dives to the bottom of the river with him, where he devours him at his leisure!

Dogs, especially of the Puria kind, and jackalls that come down to the edge of the river to drink, very often fall a sacrifice to the insidious alligator, who will lie close to the banks; and at those times very much resembles the trunk of a tree, or piece of floating wreck. It is said, that when in pursuit, (which however is seldom the case) he generally endeavours to get abreast of the object, and then by making a sweep, with his extensive jaws, he seldom fails to secure his victim.

The teeth of this animal are terrible to behold! long, sharp, and inter-locking with each other, evincing his being solely carnivorous; besides this, there are two in the front of the lower jaw, longer than the rest, and which pierce through the upper jaw, coming out at two apertures near the nostrils: so that having once laid hold of his prey, there is little chance of its being able to extricate itself afterwards from such engines of destruction.

The banks of the river opposite to Kedgeree are inhabited by animals equally insidious, and still more ferocious than the alligators. There are perhaps few places in the world of equal space with the Sunderbunds, that are so thickly tenanted by wild beasts: man having seldom intruded on their haunts, but left them the undisturbed empire of the place.

It is somewhat singular, that though the fierce tiger claims here the sovereign sway, and seems even to defy the human race itself, yet the peaceful timorous deer abounds in great plenty, under the very jaws, as it were, of this merciless tyrant of the woods, whose fangs it is astonishing he can possibly escape!

Ships' boats are sometimes sent ashore here (Saugur) with parties of people to cut wood; and unless they are very vigilant, they will lose some of the men by

the tigers. An instance of this kind occurred while we lay at Kedgeree; a Portuguese having been seized and killed by one of those animals, who was in the act of dragging him into the jungle, when some of the party shot the tiger, and both corpses were brought back in the boat!—They are so fierce on Saugur island, that they will sometimes swim off to the native boats that are at anchor near the shore in the night, and make dreadful havoc among the men who are then asleep.

The stream itself is much infested with sharks, which are mostly of the ground kind: and as soon as any garbage is thrown overboard, they will instantly rise and seize it, affording an easy method of taking them by the hook: but sailors seldom give themselves the trouble of declaring war against this their common enemy unless at sea, where a hearty meal is always made of the captive's body.

It is well known, that to this river, whose stream and banks are the resort of such destructive creatures, many Hindoos were in the habit of annually coming down, at certain seasons, in order to devote themselves to the fury of the alligator, tiger, and shark! thinking themselves happy, and even their friends favoured by Heaven, if they were permitted to expire on the banks, or in the waters, of their beloved Ganges!

The Hindoos eat little or no animal food, and rice is the principal article of their subsistence. There is no doubt but the prohibition of the former, now a religious institute, was founded in true policy; a vegetable food being much better adapted to the human constitution in tropical climates, than an animal one. If Europeans were to pursue the same system they would perhaps not only avoid many fashionable Oriental diseases, such as liver complaints, bilious fevers, &c. but enjoy permanently the invaluable blessing of health.

The European is generally much disgusted at first with the Asiatic manner of eating: as the Indians use nothing but their fingers, which perhaps half a dozen of them will be thrusting at the same time, into the same dish of curry and rice, which they roll up in balls, and fling into their mouths with great dexterity, and which they seem to swallow in rather a voracious manner; the whole circle thus squatted round their homely meal, exhibiting a very grotesque and novel sight to the stranger.

On the 16th of November, a party of

us embarked in the pilot schooner for Calcutta, a place we were all very anxious to see. As the north-east monsoon, however, had now completely set in, and blew right down the river, we were obliged to tide it all the way: which, however, gave us better opportunities of observing the beautiful scenery that decorates each tide of this river, especially after it separates from the *Old Ganges* near Fulta.

A few miles above Diamond harbour, the Hoogly and Old Ganges unite their streams; and at the confluence of these two rivers, there is a very dangerous shoal, called the "James and Mary," on which vessels are frequently lost: the stream running strong on the flood into the Old Ganges, (called also the Roup na Ran) ships, especially in light winds, are carried often upon this shoal, in attempting to turn up into the Hoogly; when they are generally upset in an instant, and rolled over and over, in a manner frightful to behold!

As we passed this place in the pilot schooner, we witnessed a scene that nearly proved tragical.

A large Arab ship, in turning into the Hoogly, struck on this shoal, and in a moment the rapidity of the tide laid her on her beam ends, with every stitch of sail set: the water, however, rising very suddenly, she swung round with her head to the stream, and by righting quickly, was thus miraculously preserved. The Arabs on these occasions frequently impute the accident to the pilot, and were once or twice on the point of heaving pilots overboard!

The scenery is not very interesting until one gets above Fulta, when chateaus, as well as cottages, begin to peep out from the umbrageous foliage that skirts the banks of the river.—[To be continued in our next.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your last Magazine some Strictures, signed C., upon Lord Stanhope's System of Tuning Piano-Fortes, I shall be obliged to you to insert the following remarks upon the same publication, which, if it should not succeed in overturning the long established systems of tuning, has certainly the merit of being one of the most clear and peripicuous treatises upon an abstruse subject that ever was written.

At the bottom of page 5, his Lordship, after observing that musicians usually speak

speak of the Wolf in the singular number, undertakes to shew that there are 5 Wolves, as if it were a new discovery. But surely the 4 bad or untuneable thirds upon common keyed instruments, must always have been obvious to every tuner, although not usually termed Wolves, which term has been pre-eminently applied to the chord A flat, C. E flat, not merely on account of the extreme sharp third therein (A flat, C.) but from that and the equally extreme sharp fifth (A flat, E flat) combined with it, making, as tuned in many organs 2 *hardly tolerable intervals in one chord*. Compared therefore with this, the other 4 Wolves have perhaps not been found so very offensive to the ear, as to be stigmatized with so reproachful a term.

This single bad 5th being however in a great measure corrected, by tuning the other fifths, each a little flatter than perfect, my next observation will be upon the temperament of the 4 thirds, termed by his Lordship, in page 8, the C. G. D and A. Wolves.

In page 16, his Lordship mentions 3 ways of dividing the octave, viz. First into 2 perfect and one extremely sharp third; Secondly, into one perfect and 2 thirds equally sharper than perfect; and Thirdly, into 3 equal (or equally sharpened) thirds; as if these were the *only* ways the octave could be divided, and that therefore all that was to be done was to chuse the least offensive of the three.

Now, the octave really consisting of 3 perfect thirds and the dielis (or difference between the major and minor semitone)—by the first of the above ways of dividing it, the whole of the dielis is thrown into one of the thirds. By the 2d way, it is divided between 2 of them, and by the 3d it is equally divided between all three.

But there is certainly a 4th way in which the octave may be tuned, namely, by dividing the dielis into 4 parts, and increasing 2 of the thirds each by one of those parts, and throwing the remaining half dielis into the other third, which nearly approaches to the mode of tuning that has stood the test of many years experience; and as to the most extended third in it, it only equals the *bi-equal* third of his Lordship, of which therefore there is but one instead of two, in the octave. And I cannot myself but prefer this method to either of the others; for the ear, having always been used to sharpened thirds, can well bear an extension of them to the 4th part of the dielis in two of them in each octave, and the remain-

ing third is as much ameliorated as it can be without spoiling the other two, and must therefore be submitted to. It is indeed (as a bi-equal third) allowed by Lord Stanhope to be harmonious. Were it generally so allowed, there would seem to be no reason for rejecting the tri-equal, as more nearly approaching to the perfect third; or for dividing the octave into 3 equal thirds, the *grand desideratum* upon keyed instruments.

His Lordship has however another objection to this last method of tuning, from its making all the keys alike, and preventing that essential variety of character mentioned in page 19 of his Treatise.

Were indeed this variety of character occasioned by any arrangement of nature, as is the case with the major and minor tone, which makes the difference of a comma between some intervals and others of the same kind, in the natural scale, these indeed (could the real notes be always performed in strict tune, according to the elements, upon all instruments) we might attain not only variety of character, but perfect harmony. But the 5 Wolves having *no natural foundation*, being unknown in music for the human voice, violin, violoncello, &c. and merely occasioned by the imperfection of instruments, and want of keys thereon (there being but 12 keys to express 31 different sounds that *may* be required within the octave) I must confess, I cannot myself perceive any advantage arising from them; although a difference of character in keys being thus forced upon us, we (making as it were a *virtue of necessity*) are used to turn it to what advantage we can, considering some of the more imperfect keys as better adapted to express plaintive music.

In *vocal* music (as before observed) to which all kinds of instrumental are reckoned subordinate, no such distinction of character is known; for were any 3 or 4 of our most excellent singers to begin a glee of any length in E flat unaccompanied by any instrument, it is probable (from the natural tendency of voices to sink) that they would end in the key of D; or were they to begin in E natural, would end in E flat, and that without the least degree of alteration in the temperament.

To conclude: as the proper dispersion of the dielis amongst the 3 thirds within the octave is the grand object in tuning keyed instruments, I shall, in order to bring in the eye to the assistance of the imagination, and avoid having recourse to abstruse calculation, exhibit the whole system in simple numbers.

To do this I shall consider the perfect third as 30, and the diesis as 4, thus making the octave (consisting of 3 thirds and the diesis) to be 94, as in the following table, of which the numbers in the left hand column refer to the 4 methods of tuning before alluded to. It may however be right to premise, that the diesis,

as here represented, is not to be considered as bearing its *exact* proportion to either the perfect third or the octave (though not a great way from it) it being merely to give a *general* idea of the system, for which numbers are selected requiring as few fractions as possible.

No. 1.	C—E.....30.....	E—Gsharp (or Aflat) .....30.....	Gsharp (or Aflat)—C.....34.....	94
No. 2.	.....30.....	.....32.....	.....32.....	94
No. 3.	.....31 $\frac{1}{3}$.....	.....31 $\frac{1}{2}$.....	.....31 $\frac{1}{3}$	94
No. 4.	.....31.....	.....31.....	.....32.....	94

Your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE new system of chemistry has furnished means of discovering things, which would have remained for ages obscure without it. Amongst the chief of those discoveries is that of the formation of clouds; and thence to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

We know that oxygen and hydrogen gases, combined in certain proportions, form water; or, in other words, that water is formed by the decomposition of oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former, and 14 parts of the latter. To establish the theory of the cause of thunder, it is first necessary to account for the formation of clouds; and next, through their medium, to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

Very probably, the matter of clouds are composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in a state of gas, and very probably intermixed with a portion of carbonic acid gas.

The hydrogen gas is formed from the effluvia of the earth, by the help of the sun's rays on its surface, and being of less specific gravity than atmospheric air, it naturally ascends, and carries with it a portion of oxygen from the atmosphere; and mixing with the carbonic gas, and small portions of various other effluvia, constitutes what we call clouds.

The carbonic gas is formed from smoke, &c., which may serve to enclose the oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the same manner that air is enclosed in the froth of liquids.

Therefore, I suppose that clouds are not one continued mass or body of va-

pour, or mixed gases, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases.

Thunder was supposed to be caused by the explosion of sulphureous and nitrous vapours by the heat of the atmosphere, aided by electricity. But if we consider the clouds as formed according to the above hypothesis, which to all appearances they are, thunder may be accounted for in a much more satisfactory way.

The following experiment will serve, in some measure, to prove or elucidate what is here advanced.

Have a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gases (combined in the same proportion as specified in the commencement of this paper), with a stop cock adapted to it, which cock immerse in soap-suds, then turning it, inflate the suds or bubble that hangs to it by compressing the bladder, and you will have a soap bubble inflated with a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, which bubble, if an electric spark is made to pass through it, will explode or detonate with a loud report, and the two mixed gases will be found converted to water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases.

The clouds may in some measure be compared to the soap bubbles in the above experiment, as they are chiefly composed of oxygen and hydrogen gases. Therefore, suppose the atmosphere to be positively electrified in one part, and negatively in another, they will endeavour to form an equilibrium; and meeting with a cloud in the circuit of the electric fluid, the gas contained in that cloud will be decomposed, exhibiting the phenomenon of thunder by the explosion, and is followed

[Nov. 1,

followed by a shower of rain, which is more or less, according to the loudness of the report, or the quantity of gas the cloud contains.

It may be held as an argument against the above, that it frequently thunders without rain: but in answer to it, and as a confirmation of the above, I say, that when it thunders without rain, it is only when the thunder is at a distance; for, invariably as a clap of thunder is heard nigh, the rain is found to increase in proportion to the loudness of the report. And as a confirmation to the above form or matter of clouds (I mean, their being interspersed with bladders, or bubbles of inflated gas), we hear that rumbling noise sometimes during a thunder storm; for if they were not composed of detached particles of matter, the report would be instantaneous, and not attended with that crackling noise as it is sometimes, which is the effect of several explosions immediately following one after the other.

Another argument against the cause of thunder in the above manner is this:—why does it not always thunder preceding rain, as rain is always formed by the explosion or decomposition of the gaseous fluids in the clouds?—to which I shall answer, that it is not absolutely necessary that the gaseous fluids in the clouds should be exploded by the electric spark, as various other means may decompose them; for instance, percussions occasioned by wind may in some measure effect it without any explosion, or the different temperature of the atmosphere may, and various other means which we are unacquainted with at present.

Half Moon-street,
Piccadilly.

G. A. L***.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I HAVE read with so much pleasure, Critical Observations on the Morgante Maggiore, in your Magazine, that I feel extremely anxious that your ingenious correspondent should undertake an analysis of the whole poem, on the plan which he seems to have meditated; that is, to give a general idea of the contents of the poem, and to interperse the prose narration with particular passages translated into English verse. The poetical versions which he has given are, in my opinion, executed with great felicity. Extravagant as this poem may be, it has many beauties, and, therefore, merits to be introduced to the notice of the English reader. Besides, it has a further

claim to the attention of the public, as the first romance in the Italian language. "Romance," says Ritson, "did not make its appearance in Italy before the time of Dante or Boccaccio; nor perhaps, in a stricter sense, previous to the Morgante Maggiore of Pulci."—*Diff. on Rom. and Miny.* p. liv. A critical examination of this extraordinary poem could not fail of being extremely acceptable to every curious reader. The opinion of Mr. Roscoe (Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, vol. i. p. 247), and Mr. Walker (Essay on the Rev. of the Drama in Italy, p. 267), are already before the public; but the observations of those writers are general, not particular. The subject demands a minute examination. As the Pulci family distinguished themselves at the revival of letters in Italy, an account of that family should be prefixed to the analysis.

Nor is the *Italia Liberata* of Trissino less deserving of being introduced to the notice of the English reader, on the plan proposed above. A complete translation of the poem would never be read; but there are many beautiful passages in it to which the author of the Critical Observations on the Morgante Maggiore would, I think, do great justice.

I am, &c. A. B.

P. S. The respective merits of the poems of Pulci and Trissino, are ably discussed by Gravina, in his admirable little treatise *Della Ragion Poetica*, of which an elegant edition by Mr. Mathias has just appeared.

Can any of your correspondents inform me, whether the following work, which from its title promises to be curious and interesting, has been translated into English: *Harlekin; oder die Vertheidigung des Grotesk-Komischen.*

QUERIES FROM VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

LOOKING into your very entertaining work, the Monthly Magazine, October 1804, I observed a letter signed Archaeologus, mentioning a gentleman having in his possession two coins and a medal, viz. a thilling of Edward the Sixth, a sixpence of Mary the First, a large medal, having on one side Abraham's Offering, on the other the Crucifixion,

* Instead of dispersing Communications of this nature through our pages, as heretofore, we shall, in future, print them together every two or three months, as they accumulate.

found

found near Clipston Castle, and which he supposes to be an unique.

Now I have in my possession the shilling of Edward, full face, and on horseback; also the large medal, very perfect, and, as far as I can judge, not cast in sand. The only reason I can imagine for introducing the above to public notice must be the scarcity.

I am no antiquarian, but some gentleman who is might think himself gratified in the possession of them, which, by your favour of introducing them to notice, and applying to me, he might be.

I am, Sir, &c.,

T. KERRICH, Rector of
August 28, Honinger, near Bury.
1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is often to be observed in cows and sheep, certain fibres growing from the lungs to the sides of these animals, which every one conversant in the Jewish customs knows they pronounce them unclean, or diseased.

Some of your numerous readers, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, can inform me if it is a disease, and how curable. I believe it more generally happens among the young of these species. I think it very singular that such an opinion should till the present period be persisted in, if founded upon vague notions.

I am, &c., W. GOODMAN.
June 23, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHALL be much obliged to any of your intelligent Correspondents who can inform me, through the channel of your useful Magazine, at what period the use of chimes in churches was introduced into England. It is certain—they are not an English invention. Dr. Burney, who wrote the History of Music, supposed them to be originally of Flanders, where, and in Holland, they are more common than in this country.

At Ghent, Antwerp, Alost, and several other of the large towns of the Netherlands, there are a species of chimes called *carillons*, which have frequently three octaves of bells. These are not played by clock-work, but by means of ropes fastened to the clappers of the bells, which communicate to keys like those of a harpsichord or organ, on which the *carillonneur* (or *carillon-player*,) plays.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 140.

These were invented at the town of Alost, above-mentioned. S. R.

September 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WOULD request assistance, through your widely-circulating Magazine, on the following point.

Being a great admirer of such epistolary correspondence as is considered valuable, I collect all such as seems to deserve that character; and observing in the Essay prefixed by Mr. Hayley to his Life of Cowper, the following Letters are spoken of as of superior excellence, and my situation precluding me from the means of attaining them, if you, through the favour of your numerous Correspondents, would publish them in your future Numbers, you would, I am persuaded, gratify many of your readers, as well as a constant one,

R. E. R.

June 13, 1806.

Sir Philip Sydney's Letter to his Sister Lady Pembroke, prefixed as a Dedication to the Arcadia.

Sir William Temple to Lady Essex, on the Death of her Daughter.

Cleveland the Poet to Oliver Cromwell.

Lord Bolingbroke to Sir William Wyndham, on the Death of his Father, (in the Egremont Papers.)

Plato to Dionysius the Younger.

Isocrates to Alexander.

Gregory Nazianzen to Nicobulus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHALL be much obliged to Mr. Pybus, or any of your Correspondents, if they can inform me, through the medium of your excellent publication, to what use horse-chesnuts may be applied. I have been informed they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap, but never yet could be satisfied of it.

I am induced to send this query from having seen some hundreds of bushels thrown away, when I could not but strongly suspect they might be applied to some useful purpose.

J. P.

Toddington, August 27, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CORRESPONDENT who signs the letters J. W. to a communication given in your Magazine for August, page 36, on a safe and useful mode of extracting stains, &c., from tanned leather, proceeds with his receipt, and

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[Nov. 1,

in the 4th line he says, "Add the vitriolic acid to it," &c., &c. But quere what, and how much, vitriolic acid is to be added; and of what degree of strength or concentration is the vitriolic acid to be?

As the latter particulars are omitted, and of the most essential consequence in his formula, and as, without the insertion of the quantity and strength of this powerful and apparently requisite ingredient, what you have already printed will be useless, if not injurious, to some of your readers, if J. W. will have the goodness to correct the communication alluded to, it will oblige them.

August 2, 1806.

L. D.—x.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you give me leave to query, in your valuable work, whether I can obtain legal redrefs in the following case:

I have a large garden with valuable flowers and fruit-trees in it. I have a neighbour who from the Common has inclosed a narrow slip of ground, the length of my south wall, and planted numerous hives of bees under it. There is nothing on his ground that will yield them support, and every drop of honey they collect, they traverse my fruit-trees and flowers to procure it. My servants are often stung with the bees, and twice this season have I suffered very severely myself. Remonstrances for the removal of the hives have been ineffectual, and treated with contempt. What I would wish to know is, whether I have any legal redrefs in my power to remedy the grievance, and what that redrefs is?

How far the constant suction of bees on blossoms and flowers may impair their fragrance and beauty, I am not competent to discover. They enjoy in the sunny gleam but short happiness, and their grateful masters soon hurl them into "a gulf of blue sulphureous flame."

OXONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE the misfortune, (I suppose like other folks), to be pestered with that troublesome little animal the *flea*. If any of your Correspondents can furnish some experimental information respecting it, they would confer considerable obligation on a constant reader of your pages?

What will prevent or destroy its effect?

And what will cure after it has wounded?

Sept. 4, 1806.

W. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged by the insertion of the following question, plainly stated.

What is the speediest method of killing eels?

The practice of skinning them alive is so horrible, and so disgraceful to human nature, that I shall forbear to eat them till some humane method of killing them is practised. No person ought to permit or countenance the practices of flaying eels and boiling lobsters alive!

PYTHAGORAS of the 19th Century.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD LORD THURLOW, BARON OF ASHFIELD, IN SUSSEX.

Justitia, Soror Fides.

THIS nobleman was indebted for his rise to the law, a profession for which he appears to have been peculiarly qualified, both by nature and habit. The study and the practice of it obtained for him both wealth and honours; rendered him for a time the first lay subject in the Kingdom, not of blood royal, and enabled him to become the founder of a family, of which his nephew is now the representative.

Edward Lord Thurlow was the son of

the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, rector of Athfield, in Suffolk*. The family does

* The rector of Athfield, who died in 1762, married a Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the same place, by whom he had issue:

1. Edward Lord Thurlow, the subject of this memoir;

2. Thomas, in holy orders, who became Master of the Temple, Bishop of Lincoln, and Bishop of Durham, in succession. He married Miss Anne Beer, daughter of William Beer, Esq. of Lymington, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue, Edward (now Lord Thurlow), born June 11, 1781; Thomas, born September 19, 1787; and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth,

does not appear, before him, to have received any illustration whatever, and as there were several children, and but a small living, it appears probable that the father was not in very affluent circumstances; notwithstanding which he found means to send two of his children to the university.

The subject of the present memoir, born in 1735, was educated under the auspices of this parent, and at a proper age sent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he was confided to the inspection of Dr. Smith, the late master, who lived to see his pupil attain the highest honours in the state; for he did not relinquish that situation until 1803, when he was succeeded by Martin Davy, M. D. F. R. and A. S. S.

As the errors of great men are never forgotten, but, on the contrary, are carefully husbanded and recapitulated by those of inferior abilities, for the express purpose of palliating their own misconduct; so it is a well-known fact, that Mr. Thurlow became, at length remarkable for his eccentricities at the university. In fine, his sins of *omission* and of *commission*, if we are to give credit to common report, were so conspicuous, as to call aloud for example; and accordingly, having the fear of *rufification* before his eyes, he found it convenient to retire voluntarily from the banks of the Cam to those of the Thames.

This circumstance prevented him from participating in any of the honours of his College. We accordingly find, that he neither obtained the degree of B. A. or M. A. The latter would have shortened the period of his legal studies, and one of the twenty-nine fellowships of Caius might have proved desirable, while one of the four studentships appropriated to law* would have been in exact conformity to his views in life.

Mr. Thurlow, on throwing off the academic gown, entered himself of the Society of the Inner Temple, and assumed

Elizabeth, and Anne. He died May 27, 1791.

S. John, who was an alderman, and manufacturer, of Norwich, and died March 4, 1782, having married Josepha, daughter of John Moore, Esq. by whom he left issue a son, Edward South Thurlow, M. A. rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and prebendary of Norwich, and a daughter Josepha.

* These were founded by C. Tancred, Esq. and are of about 80l. annual value each. They are to be held only by students of Lincoln's Inn.

that of a student of law*, about the year 1753. In this new situation he appears to have kept his terms, and to have eat his commons, to have been called to the bar, and to have paid his fees, in exact conformity to ancient usage, in 1758. He was now, according to the phraseology of the Courts, *apprenticius ad legem*, and if we are to believe the reports of his contemporaries, like many other apprentices, he at times played truant.

We doubt not, however, that he dedicated himself by starts to professional studies, and it appears evident that a strong and vigorous mind like his was enabled, even by occasional application, to attain a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of our municipal laws. To achieve this, an acquaintance with Coke and Littleton, and the ancient writers, will not alone suffice, for other aids are required; and it is accordingly necessary to become minutely acquainted with the history of public events, as well as to be versed in every thing respecting those changes which have happily rendered our present constitution what it now is, even with all its abuses, the wonder of other countries, and the glory of our own.

Having attained the degree of *Outer Barrister*, as by that time he was twenty-three years of age, it may be supposed by those who have witnessed the latter part of his career, that Mr. Thurlow must have soon distinguished himself both as a lawyer and an orator. But, on the contrary, he remained during a long period in obscurity, and seemed to be consigned to pass silently down the stream of oblivion with the bulk of mankind, when he was happily rescued from the reproach of mediocrity, both in respect to talents and practice, by the lucky coincidence of one or two fortunate events.

Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, at this period was the most prominent lawyer at the English bar. As his old antagonist, Serjeant Davy, was no more, and Mr. Dunning (created in due time Lord Ashburton) had scarcely yet disclosed those great talents which at length placed him at the top of the profession, it was difficult, in the language of the day, to pit any one against him. Thurlow, who was better known at this period at Nando's than at

* This gown is now wore only in the Hall, during the time of dinner, but it formerly served as a passport to the Courts of Justice.

Westminster Hall, had, however, found means to distinguish himself among his friends; and as his figure, his voice, and his manner, were known to be efficient, it was at last determined by a resolute attorney to entrust the conduct of an important cause to his care.

It was on this occasion, which probably proved decisive of his fate, that he entered the lists with a veteran, who had hitherto been considered as the boldest practitioner at the English bar, and came off victorious; for after having given cut for cut, and blow for blow, he gained the battle, to the great joy of the bar, and of the bench too, perhaps, neither of which was displeased to behold a junior member contending for, and obtaining the well-merited applause of the public, by defeating a champion of such renown.

The Douglas cause, on which occasion Mr. Thurlow happened to be on the fortunate side, opened a still wider field for his talents and abilities. He had then to contend in a great and popular cause, in behalf of the claims of a minor, in opposition to one of the most illustrious families in North Britain, and he acquitted himself in such a manner as to enhance his reputation in no common degree. He deemed it necessary, however, in vindicating the legitimate pretensions of his noble client, to attack a gentleman*, engaged on the other side, with some degree of asperity, and a challenge, followed by a meeting in the field, was the consequence.

The reputation of Mr. Thurlow was thus raised suddenly, and not by slow degrees, yet his practice was not, at that or any other time, considerable; and he would never have attained, perhaps, the honours that now awaited him, but for the political influence of the Bedford party, then paramount to all other interests.

* The person in question was the late Andrew Stuart, Esq. a descendant from a very ancient family in North Britain, and who, on the demise of the late Pretender, considered himself as the representative of that illustrious family, which had given so many kings to Scotland and England. He had been, we believe, what in the Scotch law is called one of the *tutors* and *curators*, or, in other words, guardian to the Duke of Hamilton, and, as such, took an active part in the Douglas cause. In addition to a challenge to Mr. Thurlow, he addressed a series of letters to Lord Mansfield, who was also supposed to have treated him cavalierly on the same occasion.

He had just received a silk gown, when he obtained the favour of Lord Weymouth†, who then occupied the important station of Secretary of State. In consequence of the patronage of that nobleman, with whom he spent many a social hour, Mr. Thurlow, in March 1770, became invested with the office of Solicitor General, in the place of John Dunning, Esq. and in January 1771, he succeeded William Delpey, Esq. afterwards created Lord Walningham, as Attorney General.

The Bedford or Bloomsbury party at this period supported the Government, or rather the Minister for the time being, with all their weight; and Mr. Thurlow, now become member for Tamworth, also thought proper to advocate his measures. What those measures were we are but too well acquainted with, for the Premier, or rather those who composed the *interior cabinet*, had conceived the unconstitutional idea of taxing unrepresented America; and when they found this was not to be attempted with impunity, they determined on the impolitic project of effecting it by force. Mr. Thurlow, now in possession of the richly-fringed gown of an Attorney General, and already looking up to the soft and downy cushion of the woolpack, of course formed one of the majority upon this occasion.

It has been often observed that there is something equivocal in the profession of the law, and that the early habit of taking up the cause of every client, as well as arguing on every occasion,

“*Per fas aut nefas,*”

gives an early bias to the human mind. Without stopping to enquire whether the subject of the present memoir, like the great, and indeed we may call him the good Mr. Dunning, would not have *shown cause* on the other side, provided his friends had been in opposition, we shall merely observe, that his conduct was, at least, open and manly, and that he distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, in the cause of *cōrēctiōn*. With a

* Thomas Viscount Weymouth was nominated Secretary of State January 29, 1768, *vice* Mr., afterwards Field-Marshal, Conway. He was succeeded by John Earl of Sandwich, December 19, 1770. On the 10th of November, 1775, Lord Weymouth once more came in, *vice* Lord Rochford, and remained until November 24, when the Earl of Hillsborough was nominated his successor.

† Frederick Lord North, nominated First Lord of the Treasury, February 4, 1770, was at this time Premier.

entorian voice, an undaunted countenance, and a certain degree of solemnity that rendered his talents conspicuous, and his aid desirable, he upheld the claims of prerogative. The Minister, driven nearly to despair by the eloquence and arguments of a Saville, a Burke, and a Fox, threw himself on the lawyers for protection, and in the person of Edward Thurlow found an able and judicious advocate.

Such zeal, joined to such abilities, could not long pass unrewarded; and accordingly, on the 2d of June, 1778, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by virtue of which office, he, at a single bound, became the second subject in the kingdom. On the next day he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, in the county of Suffolk, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to his nephews.

He continued to fulfil the duties of his arduous and important situation for five years, and during that period raised his second brother from an humble rectory to the episcopal dignity. But when Lord North and Mr. Fox united, and formed the coalition administration, he was obliged to retire, and on the 9th of April, 1783, the seals were put in commission*.

This state of affairs, however, proved but of short continuance; for the new administration was not supported by the voice of the people, and it so happened, by a coincidence rather unusual, that the king was of the same mind. His Majesty was indeed peculiarly averse to the continuance of the *junto* in office, as the project of the East India Bill seemed to be calculated to abridge the royal prerogative, and create a new power in the constitution.

Mr. Pitt, who had before acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Shelburne, now became First Lord of the Treasury and Premier, on which occasion he selected Lord Thurlow for the great seal, and that nobleman accordingly resumed his seat on the woolsack, on the 23d of December, 1783, after a short interval of eight months and a fortnight.

Previously to this period, it had been

the uniform custom of the throne, since the Revolution, for the monarch who wore the crown to defer on all great occasions to the House of Commons. On that to which we allude, however, the new Minister adapted a very different plan, for he kept his seat in the very teeth of the aristocracy, and in the face of a decided majority. In addition to this, and in pursuance, as it has been said, of the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, he advised the King to dissolve the Parliament. That these measures were not theoretically constitutional, has been maintained by many, but that they were both practical and expedient the event fully proved; for the young Premier was thus enabled to grow old in office, and with the exception of a few months, he governed the whole kingdom, during a space of twenty-two years, at the conclusion of which period the sceptre of command was wrested from him, not by the hands of his political opponents, but by death.

After his resumption of the seals, Lord Thurlow continued for some time to support the administration, of which he himself constituted a conspicuous portion. He had now attained the summit of his ambition, for indeed he could climb no higher, and having received the reversion of a tellership, which soon after dropped, he was become perfectly independent, in point of fortune. He did not always accord, however, with the Premier; and as neither of these celebrated men was famed for a *conciliatory spirit*, it is not at all surprising that they should have, at length, agreed to separate. To those who were personally acquainted with them the wonder indeed was, that they should have remained so long as nine or ten years in the same cabinet.

At length, in 1793, Lord Thurlow resigned the high and important functions of Lord High Chancellor, and was succeeded by Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn, who had been persuaded by the immense danger of public affairs, the critical situation of the times, and the cause of humanity itself, to desert the opposition bench, and exchange the ermine robe of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the mace, the seals, the *insignia*, the patronage, and the revenue of the keeper of the King's conscience!

From that period his Lordship frequented the House of Peers but seldom, and his health having become very precarious, the air of the town was supposed

* Alexander Lord Loughborough, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Rosslyn, in succession, together with Sir William Henry Arthur, Knight, and Sir Beaumont Hotham, Knight, were on this occasion nominated Commissioners of the Great Seal.

to be hurtful, so that, even during the winter, he seldom or never slept in his house in St. James's-square.

Meanwhile, having purchased an estate in the neighbourhood of Dulwich, Lord Thurlow ordered a house to be built on a rising ground for his accommodation. A regular estimate was accordingly made out by an eminent architect, and the mansion completed, but the final charge was so disproportionate to the sum originally proposed, that the noble lord exclaimed "that he would never either enter or pay for it, but remain in his farm-house to the day of his death."

As he had exhibited great attachment to the King, during the discussion of the Regency Bill*, so he afterwards enjoyed the intimacy and the confidence of the Prince of Wales, and is supposed to have been the adviser of his Royal Highness on many critical and important occasions. He was accustomed to meet him at the hospitable house of the late Mr. Macnamara, of Streatham, and was persuaded to sit to Rossi for a bust, which is now in Carleton House. For several years past his Lordship has divided his time between Dulwich and Brighton, at the latter of which he usually spent some of the summer months; during which he rode on the fine Sussex downs, enjoyed the bracing air of the sea, and occasionally saw and conversed with the heir to the crown.

In summing up the character of Lord Thurlow, it will be found that this nobleman was entitled to much praise as a Chancellor. The inflexible integrity that governed his decisions was never once called in question, while the wisdom by which they were regulated has been always admired. He was eager to detect, to expose, if possible, and to punish the mal-practices of law attorneys, and other retainers of the law, who are a disgrace and an opprobrium to the profession. He saw and he lamented the frauds and chicanery frequently arising out of commissions of bankruptcy, and wished to restrain them, although they were far less common than at present. He was particularly severe in the case of such adventurers as had carried off the wards of his court; and in respect to another class of persons, who were also under the immediate guardianship of the Chancellor, his conduct has been recently quoted with

great applause by Lord Erskine. It was he indeed who first instituted the rule, that in respect to supposed lunatics, the *onus probandi* should attach to the plaintiff; whereas, when a statute had been once obtained, the proof of sanity was to rest with the defendant.

It might be here observed, that none of Lord Thurlow's decisions were ever overturned by an appeal to the House of Lords; but this is a feature not peculiar either to his character or situation, for, with a single exception, we believe nothing of this kind has occurred for many years. This, perhaps, arises out of a circumstance that calls aloud for amendment. Indeed it is an anomaly in our constitution, that those engaged in the administration of the laws should assist in their confection; and it appears not a little strange, that a Judge of an inferior tribunal should sit in a court of appeal, and not only defend his own proceedings, but vote, if he should so please, in their justification. We lament also to behold the office of Speaker of the House of Lords annexed to the Chancellorship. It is evident to every one who has attended to the proceedings of our Courts of Justice, that the Chancery business is sufficient, and perhaps more than sufficient, for the talents and attention of any single individual; and it is a cruel circumstance for the clients in equity, that a Chancellor should be obliged to leave the court either to attend the Council Board or preside in the House of Peers.

The conduct of Lord Thurlow on the woolpack was dignified, yet the impatience of contradiction, or the access of disease, would sometimes produce irritation. But it is wonderful with what cordiality the public took his part, when a noble Duke, who had alluded to new families and upstart lawyers, was reminded of the meretricious claims of one of his own ancestors, in a dignified and manly speech delivered by the subject of this memoir.

During the first time that he held the seals Lord Thurlow was accused of treating the gentlemen of the bar with a degree of roughness and severity, at which he himself, while in their situation, would have been the first to frown. We have some reason to suppose, however, that on his return to office he altered his conduct in this instance, and ever after displayed more urbanity to that respectable class of men, out of which his own successors were destined to be chosen.

It is well known, that the patronage of

* His celebrated exclamation of "When I forsake my King in the hour of his distress, may God forsake me!" produced a wonderful effect.

an English Lord Chancellor, in respect to ecclesiastical affairs, is extensive. All vacant livings under a certain amount are in his gift, and his voice is, at the same time, attended to in respect to the disposal of the dignities of the church.—Through his influence his brother obtained two lucrative fees in succession, and by his liberality a nominal Dean of Caius was rendered a real one, *cum cura animalium*. Horiley also, on account of his controversial talents, was by his means seated on the Bishops' bench, but notwithstanding this, it is on record that he was unable to obtain for Dr. Johnson such an increase of his pension as would have enabled him to endeavour to repair a broken constitution, by flying to the genial climate of Italy.

On the other hand, neither the character nor conduct of the noble lord in question was uniformly such, as to render him beloved or respected. His behaviour to the daughter of a dignitary, within the diocese of the Archbiishop of Canterbury, cannot be praised, and his occasional austerity in domestic life is not a subject for eulogium. It was not for moral but political reasons, however, that Dr. Parr, in his preface to "Bellendenus," represented him under the name of Novius, "as an orator with menace and terror on his brow, but whose eloquence was Thrafonic, and whose thunder and threats were to be despised*." We disagree on this subject with one of the best scholars, and most accomplished writers, of his age; for we always considered the speeches of Lord Thurlow, more particularly during the latter part of his career, as fraught with wisdom, the suggestions of which were uttered in a dignified and impressive manner, while the terrors of his brow, and the form of his arguments, were not to be encountered with impunity.

Edward Lord Thurlow died at Brighton in Sussex, on the 12th of September, 1806, in the 71st year of his age. He

had three daughters by Miss Hervey, one of whom, Mrs. Brown, who had married in opposition to his wish, was present at his demise.

He is succeeded in his Barony by Edward now Lord Thurlow, the eldest son of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham, with remainder, in case of default of issue male, to Edward South Thurlow, M. A. one of the six prebendaries of Norwich.

The body having been brought from Sussex to town in a private manner, was carried in procession to the Temple church, in the following order:

The plume of feathers, decorated with bandalors.

Six mutes on horseback.

His Lordship's saddle-horse, led by two servants, with the family arms on the black velvet trappings, and mounted by a gentleman of the Heralds' Office, bearing his Lordship's coronet.

THE HEARSE, drawn by six horses, and adorned with escutcheons.

His Lordship's supporters were placed on the horses' black velvet trappings.

Then followed

Six mourning coaches, drawn by six horses.

In the first coach were The Duke of Newcastle, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of Windsor, and Lord Ellenborough.

In the second,

Lord Eldon, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, Mr. Baron Thompson, and Sir William Scott.

In the third,

The Rev. E. S. Thurlow (his Lordship's nephew), Colonel McMahon, Colonel Cunningham, and Colonel Terry.

In the other three coaches were some of his Lordship's principal domestics.

The procession was closed by ten private carriages.

The pall-bearers were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Eldon, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Scott.

The funeral service was read by the Dean of Windsor; after which was performed an anthem, composed for the occasion. The body was lowered into the vault at the top of the south aisle, and deposited next to the remains of his brother, the late Bishop of Durham. Lord Chancellor Erskine and the Rev. E. S. Thurlow rose from their seat, walked to the edge of the vault, and took their last farewell.

* "Minas possumus contemnere vocemque
Eulmineam Thrafonici istius oratoris & cuius
vulticulum, uti Noviorum istius minoris,
ferre posse se, negat quadruplatorum genus
omne & subscriptorum. Quid enim? trucu-
lentus temper incedit, teterque, et terribilis
aspectu. De supercilio autem isto quid
dicendum est? annon reipublicæ illud quasi
pignus quoddam videtur? annon senatus illo,
tanquam Atlante cœlum, innitetur?" &c.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

[The Publisher of the Monthly Magazine has in his possession the original Letters of which the following are copies. The fact of their existence was mentioned in a late notice of the Life of Bishop Benson, and he has, in consequence, received several pressing invitations to make them public. Independently of their curiosity, as unpublished relics of characters of real eminence, they contain arguments and doctrines which cannot fail to be interesting to a large portion of the religious world.]

" MY LORD,

" HEARING that your Lordship is secretly displeased at my preaching in the fields, I should be obliged to your Lordship if you would be pleased to acquaint me wherefore this offends your Lordship. My Lord of London himself told me there was no law against field-preaching. And since the clergy, without cause, exclude me their pulpits, what must I do? Surely, your Lordship would not have me be silent? God knows I am a true friend to the present constitution of the Church of England, and if so, my Lord, *why am I not countenanced?* Why does not your Lordship confess me before men? Not to be *for* Christ in this respect, I think is to be *against* Him. Perhaps your Lordship may urge, 'that I promised reverently to obey my ordinary'; but then it was only in their 'godly admonitions.' God knows my heart, I would be subject to the higher powers in all things lawful; but when I see the clergy preach themselves, and not Christ Jesus their Lord, feeding themselves and not their flocks, neglecting to catechise their children, or visit from house to house, and entirely falling away from the articles to which they have subscribed, I think it meet, right, and my bounden duty (let Arians, Socians, or self-righteous bigots, say what they will), to be instant in season and out of season, and since I have been causelessly thrust out of the synagogues, to go out into the highways and hedges, to compel poor sinners to come in.

" I write this with all humility to your Lordship. A sense of your Lordship's favours is deeply impressed upon me. The God whom I serve in the Gospel of His dear Son will reward you a thousand fold for all expressions of kindness shewn to,

" My Lord,
" Your Lordship's most obedient
" Son and Servant,
" GEORGE WHITEFIELD."

" Gloucester, July 2, 1739.

" To the Right Rev. Father in God,
" Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester."

" SIR,

" LET me just call upon you to remember, that when you were ordained deacon, and the Bishop delivered the New Testament to you, he said,

" Take thou authority to read the Gospel in the Church of God, and to preach the same, if thou be thereto licensed by the Bishop himself.

" And that, when he ordained you priest, and delivered the Bible into your hand, he said,

" Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and to minister the Holy Sacraments in the congregation where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereunto.

" When you recall this to your mind, you will surely think of somewhat else, than bitterly inveighing against your brethren of the clergy for departing from the rules and doctrines of their church.

" As I was the person who pronounced the words above to you, I am more particularly concerned to remind you of them, and to admonish you, that you exercise the authority you received in the manner it was given to you.

" I have sent you enclosed in this the sermon of Dr. Stebbing, as I yesterday promised you I would do. And I have taken this opportunity of mentioning to you what I have now done, which I forgot yesterday to do among many other things I then mentioned to you.

" I can have no other view in what I have said to you, but both your own good and that of the Church.

" I most heartily pray for your welfare both spiritual and temporal, and truly am

" Your affectionate Brother,

" And faithful Servant,

" M. GLOUCESTER."

" Gloucester, July 3, 1739.

" For the Rev. Mr. Whitefield."

" MY LORD,

" I THANK your Lordship for your Lordship's kind letter. My frequent re-
moves

moves from place to place prevented my answering it sooner. I am greatly obliged to your Lordship in that you are pleased to watch over my foul, and to caution me against acting contrary to the commission given me at my ordination. But if the commission we then receive obliges us to preach no where but in that parish which is committed to our care, then all persons act contrary to their commission when they preach occasionally in any strange place. And consequently your Lordship equally offends when you preach out of your own diocese.

"As for inveighing against the clergy (without a cause), I deny the charge. What I say, I am ready to make good whenever your Lordship pleases. Let those that bring reports to your Lordship about my preaching be brought face to face, and I am ready to give them an answer. St. Paul exhorts Timothy not to receive an accusation against an elder under two or three witnesses. And even Nicodemus could say, that the Law suffered no man to be condemned unheard. I shall only add, that I hope your Lordship will inspect into the lives of your other clergy, and censure them for being *over-reuys*, as much as you censure me for being *over-righteous*.—It is their falling from their articles, and not preaching the truth as it is in Jesus, that has excited the present zeal of (what they in derision call) the Methodist Preachers. Doctor Stebbing's sermon (for which I thank your Lordship) confirms me more and more in my opinion, that I ought to be instant in feaston and out of feaston. For to me he seems to know no more of the true nature of regeneration, than Nicodemus did when he came to Jesus by night.—Your Lordship may observe, that he does not speak a word of original sin, or the dreadful consequences of our fall in Adam, upon which the doctrine of the new-birth is entirely founded. No, like other polite preachers, he seems to think in the very beginning of his discourse, that St. Paul's description of the wickedness of the heathens is only to be referred to them of past ages. Whereas I affirm: we are all as much included under the guilt and consequences of sin as they were. And if any man preach any other doctrine, he shall bear his punishment, whosoever he be.—Again, my Lord, the Doctor entirely mistakes us when we talk of the *fenible* operations of the Holy Ghost. He understands us just as those carnal Jews understood Jesus Christ, who,

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 149.

when our Lord talked of giving them that bread which came down from Heaven, said, 'How can this man give us his flesh to eat?' Indeed I know not that we do use the word *fenible* when we are talking of the operations of the Spirit of God. But if we do, we do not mean that God's Spirit does manifest itself to our *fenyes*, but that it may be perceived by the foul, as really as is any fenible impression made upon the body. But to disprove this, the Doctor brings our Lord's allusion to the wind in the third of St. John, which is the best text that he could urge to prove it. For if the analogy of our Lord's discourse be carried on, we shall find it amounts to thus much—'That although the operations of the Spirit of God can no more be accounted for than how the wind cometh and whither it goeth; yet may they be *felt* as really by the foul as the wind may be felt by the body.' My Lord, indeed we speak what we know. 'But,' says the Doctor, 'these men have no proof to offer for their *inward* manifestations.' What proof, my Lord, does the Doctor require? Would he have us raise dead bodies? Have we not done greater things than these? I speak with all humility, has not God, by our ministry, raised many dead souls to a spiritual life? Verily, if men will not believe the evidence that God hath given, that He hath sent us, neither would they believe though one rose from the dead.—Besides, my Lord, the Doctor charges us with things we are entire strangers to, such as, 'denying men the use of God's creatures, encouraging abstinence, prayer, &c. to the neglect of the duties of our station.'—Lord, lay not this sin to his charge. Again, he says, I supposed Mr. Benjamin Seward to be a person *believing in Christ*, and blameless in his conversation, before what I call his conversion.—But this is a direct untruth. For it was the want of a *living faith* in Jesus Christ, which he now has, that he was not a Christian before, but a mere moralist.—Your Lordship knows that our article says, 'Works done without the Spirit of God and true faith in Jesus Christ, have the nature of sin.' And such were all the works done by Mr. Benjamin Seward before the time mentioned in my Journal.—Again, my Lord, the Doctor represents that as my opinion concerning the Quakers in general, which I only meant of those I conversed with in particular. But the Doctor and the rest of my reverend brethren are welcome to judge me

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[Nov. 1,

as they please.—Yet a little while and we shall all appear before the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls. There, there, my Lord, shall it be determined who are His true ministers, and who are only wolves in sheep's clothing.—Our Lord, I believe, will not be ashamed to confess us publicly in that day. I pray God we all may approve ourselves such faithful ministers of the New Testament, that we may be able to lift up our heads with boldness. As for declining the work in which I am engaged, my blood runs chill at the very thought of it.—I am as much convinced it is my duty to act as I do, as that the sun shines at noon-day. I can foresee the consequences very well. They have already, in one sense, thrust us out of their synagogues: by and by they will think it is doing God service to kill us. But, my Lord, if you and the rest of the Bishops cast us out, our Great and Common Master will take us up.—Though all men should deny us, yet will not He. And however you may censure us as *evil-doers, and disturbers of the peace*, yet if we do suffer for our present way of acting, your Lordship, at the great day, will find that we suffer only for righteousness' sake. In patience, therefore, do I possess my soul—I willingly tarry the Lord's leisure. In the mean while, I shall continually bear your Lordship's favours upon my heart, and endeavour to behave so as to subscribe myself,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's obedient,

“ And obliged Servant,

“ GEORGE WHITEFIELD.”

“ Bristol, July 10, 1739.

“ To the Right Rev. Father in God,
Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.”

“ MY LORD,

“ THE occasion of my giving your Lordship this trouble, is an information from Mr. Charles Wesley, that I am charged with breach of promise and insincerity.—As to the former, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford told him, that I had promised, if your Lordship would ordain me, not to preach again in so popular a way. This information he had from the Dean of Christ Church, who told him he had it from your Lordship.—As to insincerity, the Dean himself was pleased to charge me with it, for not publishing in my Journal the conversation your Lordship favoured me with at Oxford. I am therefore obliged, with all humility, to ask your Lordship, 1st,

‘ Whether I ever did (or could) make your Lordship such a promise.’ 2nd,

‘ Whether your Lordship insists, desires, or consents that I should publish the conversation which passed between us?’ I did not look upon myself at liberty to mention what your Lordship spoke with so much kindness and condescension, but shall declare explicitly, if your Lordship pleases, how far you have, and how far you have not approved of,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's dutiful Son,

“ And most obliged humble Servant,
“ GEORGE WHITEFIELD.”

“ London, July 24, 1739.

“ To the Right Rev. Father in God,
Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.”

“ SIR,

“ I NEVER said, that you made me any such private promise as you mention before your ordination, that you would not for the future preach in a popular way; nor did I then ask you to make me any such. The only engagements, as you know, I have since charged you with the breach of were the publick ones to the Church you made and entered into at the time of your ordination.

“ As to the conversation mentioned, I have had at different times, you know, a great deal with you, more than it is possible either for you or me now to recollect all the particulars of. Nor if they could be recollected, have I such an opinion of what I say, as to think they would be of any great use to the world. But in the general we cannot but both well remember, that I expressed my dislike and disapprobation of your behaviour and proceedings since the time of your ordination. This I did say to the Dean of Christchurch, that I had done, but not that you had ever said to any one that I had done otherwise.

“ I wish I had been able to say anything at any time to you, as I sincerely wish you well, which might persuade you to alter your conduct, and apply your zeal to the care of that district to which you were ordained and appointed, and in which you have so large an opportunity of doing good. You have both my wishes and prayers for you, and I am

“ Your affectionate Brother,

“ And faithful Servant,

“ M. G.”

“ July 28, 1739.”

“ To Mr. Whitefield.”

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ARCHBISHOP BOULTER.

HUGH Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, was born in London, and educated in Merchant-Taylors'-School, from whence he went to Oxford. He taught Prince Frederic (the King's father) the English language. He was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol in 1719; and in 1724 was nominated to the archbishopric of Armagh and primacy of Ireland. In the winter of the year 1723 all kinds of provision bore a price in Dublin beyond the means of the poor, and the nation being threatened with a famine, our Primate took upon him the relief of the distressed. The evil by his means was in a great measure averted, and the good prelate received the thanks of the Irish House of Commons on the occasion. A like scarcity happened in the year 1740, and the Primate's charity was again extended to the poor. It was computed that two thousand five hundred persons were daily fed in the Workhouse of Dublin from January to August, chiefly at the Primate's expence; whereupon his portrait was painted with a group of objects of both sexes, and all ages, round him, as waiting for food. This picture was placed in the said Workhouse, and under a mezzotinto print engraved from it a curious gentleman has written the following lines:—

Of pomp prelatic a vain shew instead,
Clothed are the naked and the hungry fed:
Such Boulter was, and such should Bishops be,
As well prepared to work as to preach charity.

Archbishop Boulter died full of good works at his house in St. James's Place, in June 1742, aged 72, and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

INOCULATION OF THE SMALL-POX.

The following account will serve to shew the slow progress of small-pox inoculation, from the first trial of it.—The infant son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was the first child of English parents inoculated for the small-pox. Lady Mary's letter, dated from Belgrade, March 23, 1718, has these words, "the boy was engraffed last Tuesday."* The experiment of inoculation was tried on five persons under sentence of death, in the year 1721. Of this number four received the infection, which did not appear on the fifth. This fifth person was a woman, who confessed that she had received it when a child, but concealed the

truth in hopes of saving her life; which was the condition made to the whole number for undergoing the operation. The trial was made under the inspection of the College of Physicians, and the operation performed by Mr. Maitland, surgeon to the embassy to Constantinople. In the "Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post," of 21 April, 1722, is the following article of intelligence, under the head of London News:—"In a few days the small-pox is to be inoculated on their Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Carolina, by Mr. Maitland, the Princess Ann having had them already."

PROFESSIONAL INFLUENCE.

Every man considers things according to his habits of life, or in the way of his trade, calling, or profession. There is an anecdote related by St. Evremond which proves this very forcibly. The Duke of Mazarine, whilst in London, was daily visited by all that were polite, as well of the English as of the French nation.—In one of these assemblies a lampoon was read, satirizing the courtiers belonging to Lewis the Fourteenth. In this satire the Duke de Candale was described in the following terms:—

Le vieux Duc de Candale au teint hâve & plombé.

The old Duke de Candale with pale cadaverous looks.

There happened to be present a physician of great vogue, who, on hearing the description, spoke out loud enough to be heard by the whole company—"Oh," said he, "the Duke might easily mend his complexion; phlebotomy in the arm, and gentle cathartics would improve his looks." Whether the company laughed out at this shrewd observation, so congenial with the profession of the party who made it, is not mentioned; but there are at this time many who resemble this worthy physician, for it will be always found that "Every Man in his Humour" is full the cafe.

BEARDS.

Shaving the beard, according to Ross ("View of all Religions"), came in with the doctrine of transubstantiation, first taught by Peter Lombard, in the year 1160. Innocent the Third established it with the monks at the Council of Lateran, anno 1200. This Pope took the cup from the laity, and forbade the priests to marry. The reason which weighed with the Council for the injunction of shaving beards was, lest in receiving the Sacrament the beard might touch

* See the late edition of her Works, 5 vols.

the bread and wine, or crumbs and drops fall upon it and stick there. But shaving of beards does not seem to have been generally received amongst the clergy, for it appears that in France, King Francis I. (from 1515 to 1547) made the churchmen pay a large sum for wearing their beards. Beards were worn by the Christian priests, in opposition to the Heathen priests, who shaved theirs, as did those in Egypt.

THOMAS CORIAT, THE FAMOUS TRAVELLER.

Thomas Coriat was born at Odcombe, near Ewel, in Somersetshire, and bred at Oxford, where he attained to a considerable proficiency in the Greek and Latin tongues. Having a great desire to travel, he visited several parts of Europe, and at his return, after six months' absence, printed, in the year 1611, an account of what he had seen, under the title of "Coriat's Crudities." This book, which had a prodigious sale, was, according to the fashion of the times, ushered into the world with no less than sixty encomiums in verse, penned by the most celebrated wits of the times. These poems were written in an ironical style; but Coriat was proud of them, and understood them in a literal sense. Indeed, he appears to have been a man of excellent parts and learning, but of weak judgment, and therefore has been said to be the anvil on which the courtiers in the reign of James the First tried their wits; but it is added, "this anvil sometimes returned their hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntness repaying their abusiveness." Prince Henry, King James's son, allowed him a pension, and retained him in his service; and Coriat was constantly introduced with the dessert at all court entertainments. Amongst others that writ mock-commendatory verses upon "Coriat's Crudities" was John Taylor, who being a waterman, was called the *Water Poet*. These verses gave great offence to Mr. Coriat, who complained of them to King James. They were those which follow:—

What matters for the place I came from,
I am no dunce-combe, coxcomb, Odcomb
Tom;
Nor am I like a woolpack cramm'd with
Greek,
Venus in Venice minded to go seek;
And at my back-return to write a volume
In memory of wit's *Gargantua* column;
The choicest wits would never so adore me,
Nor like so many lacquies run before me:
But, honest Tom, I envy not thy state,
There's nothing in thee worthy of my hate;
Yet I confess thou hast an excellent wit,
But that an idle brain doth harbour it;

Fool thou it at Court, I on the Thames,
So farewell Odcomb Tom, God bless King
James!

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.

It is well known that James the First was ambitious of being considered as the Solomon of the age he lived in. John Taylor, a waterman upon the Thames and a poet, and therefore always styled the *Water Poet*, laid hold on this to flatter the monarch on the following occasion. Having offended Coriat by his writings, that celebrated traveller presented a petition to King James, praying that Taylor might be punished for his insolence. Taylor followed the complaint with a counter-petition, conceived in the following sonnet:—

Most mighty Monarch of this famous Isle,
Upon the knees of my submissive mind,
I beg thou wilt be graciously inclin'd
To read these lines my rustic pen compile:
Know, royal Sir, Tom Coriat works the wile
Your high displeasure on my head to bring;
And well I wot the sor his words can file,
In hope my fortunes headlong down to
fling.
The King whose wisdom through the world
did ring
Did hear the case of two offending harlots;
So I beseech thee, great Great Britain's King,
To do the like for two contending varlets:
A brace of knaves your Majesty
implores
To hear their suits, as Solomon
heard whores.

BURIAL IN CHURCH-YARDS.

A proof that in ancient times the rich as well as the poor were buried in church-yards, is exhibited in the following anecdote:—

Joan Lady Cobham, by her will in 1369, bequeathed her body to be buried in the church-yard of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, "before the church door, where the image of the blessed Virgin standeth on high over that door;" appointing a plain marble stone to be laid over her grave, with a cross of metal thereon, and in the circumference these words in French:

"*Vous qui per ici passiez, pur l'ame de Joan bane de Cobham priez:*"

That forthwith after her death seven thousand masses should be celebrated for her soul by the canons of Fauconbridge and Tanridge, and the four orders of friars at London: and that on the day of her funeral twelve poor people, in black gowns and hoods, should carry twelve torches.—See Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. p. 123; and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 68,

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INSCRIPTION ON A RUIN.

O, STRANGER! speed not on thy onward way,
But let this ivied shed thy step delay :
Lo ! here the wand'ring sun-beam feebly falls,
And breaks with soften'd day the mossy walls ;
Sweet here to gaze the blue expanse of noon,
Or placid watch the Summer's cloudless moon
With rays of snowy light ascending glide
'Midst the dark elms and o'er the mountain-side.
Nor yet repine, if in tempestuous hour,
The rain slant-rushing in a wintry show'r,
Or snow-blast keen thy rapid fleet compel
To the rude covert of this rustic cell :
Pleasant it were to muse, as o'er the steep
The tall trees rock with stormy murmurings deep ;
And hear the rush of rain, the strife of hail
Unfelt commingle in th' o'er-passing gale,—
In this abstracted melancholy mood
A solemn joy shall blest thy solitude :
Thoughts of the beautiful, the good, and great,
Thy lifted soul with influence pure dilate ;
And if the Muses own thee for their child,
The Muses here shall weave their visions wild !

CHARLES A. ELTON.

THE TOMB OF ELLEN.

STRANGER! if by worldly views
Thy heart is dead to Love's controul,
If Feeling never nurs'd with dews
The rose of Passion in thy soul ;—
Turn from this grave thy fallen tread,
For this is Pity's holiest shrine—
The lilies that surround the dead
Would shrink from such a hand as thine.
But if thy breast with ardour warm
Beats to the thrilling glance of Beauty ;
If thou hast knelt to woman's charm
With all of Love's enraptur'd duty,
Then Stranger pause and linger here
(For Love and Pity seldom sever),
And pour the sighs to passion dear,
Where Ellen sleeps, alas ! for ever !

Sweet maid ! within thy gentle breast
Affection bloom'd, oh, how sincerely !
And why did Fate, with frown unblest,
Break a fond heart that lov'd so dearly ?
For cold beneath the western wave
Her lover found an icy pillow ;
No flow'r to deck his lonely grave,
No death-shroud but the foaming billow !
The Spirit of the Morn had sigh'd,
Delighted o'er the rose's bloom,
But Sorrow came with with'ring stride,
And swept its beauty to the tomb.

Stranger ! if Love awakes your sighs
(And Love and Pity seldom sever),
Pause where that rose of beauty lies—
Where Ellen sleeps, alas ! for ever !

W. A. ROBERTS.

TO LIBERTY.

SPIRIT unquenchable ! whose awful fire
Hath ever blaz'd amidst the struggling storm,
And rush'd athwart the night with meteor form,
When tyrants bade thy living beam expire !
Ever for thee the breast hath glow'd,
For thee the lyre's high measures flow'd,
And Valour's arm, sublimely rear'd,
Glory's divinest deeds hath far'd
Whilst now the star of morn fades pale,
And loud the ocean-surges roar,
What breath so pure as morning's gale,
What fane so meet as Britain's shore,
To wake the poet's numbers wild and free,
And pour the holy song to Liberty !
Hush'd be the lute's dull measures, nor entwine
The rosy garland—breathe no melting lay,
Winning the free-born bosom to resign
The generous fire that spurns despotic sway.
Pleasure ! thy wanton spells forego,
For thou art Freedom's deadliest foe ;
And he who yields him Pleasure's slave,
Can ne'er be free, can ne'er be brave.
Ye winds of Heav'n ! as wild ye sweep,
Where marshall'd banners proudly float ;
Bear ye the murmurs, loud and deep,
Pour'd from the trumpet's brazen throat.
For, Freedom ! where thy glories glide,
Where thou in loftiest pow'r hast past ;
Thine eye was on the banner's pride,
Thy spirit with the trumpet's blast.
Or where, with brow unbound,
Thou gav'st thy bright hair to the gales of
Peace,
And badeft the battle and the triumph cease ;
There Virtue breath'd her awe around,
And Honour's sun, with steady ray,
Roil'd thro' the azure arch, and pour'd a purer day.

Call from the fallen harp a bolder strain—
For lo ! their deeds ennobled scenes reveal ;
And waved upon the Heav'n's pelucid plain,
In awrul radiance gleams the patriot steel.
And hail ! the vihno.-crouded air,
The pon p that fires the eastern sky !
The golden clouds of Morning bear
Th' immortal form of liberty !
Like storm-clouds itream her helmet plumes,
Her form its warrior-port assumes,
Bold, proud, and terrible, as when of yore,
She steep'd her steel in Perian gore.

O Liberty !

[Nov. 1,

O Liberty ! thy love prevails
 Albion's wild shores and rocks among ;
 Swells in her mountain gales,
 Thrills in her poet's song.
 Defiance-breathing strains are thine,
 The shout that hails the battle-hour ;
 O then how bright thy lightnings shine,
 When fierce they blast the brow of pow'r !
 No anger fires the eye of Death,
 When stern he drinks the patriot's breath ;
 No arrowy terrors round him wave,
 To daunt the spirit of the brave ;
 For in the struggle of the Free
 The meed of Death is Victory !

Birmingham.

HARMODIUS.

SONG AND CHORUS,

WRITTEN IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY MR. BELFOUR; AND SUNG AT MORDEN, THE SEAT OF ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, ESQ. AUGUST 22, 1806.

WHILE venal Bards, with rude acclaim,
 Extol a haughty despot's fame,
 And, where he drives the Fiends of War,
 With adulation load his car,—
 The Muses here, from Plenty's hoard,
 As Wit and Beauty deck the board,
 Attune the lyre, rejoiced to sing
 In praise of Britain's future King.

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl with myrtle bound,
 Let Morden's roof with mirth resound,
 And every tongue this strain declare,
 " Long live Britannia's joy and heir."

At ease reclin'd, or rob'd in state,
 The Graces on his actions wait ;
 Where'er the Prince is heard to rove,
 There Pleasure sports, and frolics Love ;—
 While Art and Science o'er the land
 Confess in smiles his fostering hand,
 And with the sons of Commerce blend,
 To greet the nation's hope and friend.

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.

But should Ambition's hordes invade
 This sacred isle, for Freedom made,
 When myriads flush'd with ardour glow
 To hurl destruction on the foe ;
 Then, foremost, with terrific mien,
 Great George in battle shall be seen,
 Resolv'd his destin'd realm to save,
 Or fall, the bravest of the brave !

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.

O D E.

HAPPY the man who, far retir'd
 From worldly cares, and ever-jarring
 strife,
 Passes in guiltless calm his life,
 With love of blessed peace inspir'd :
 Unmov'd by glitt'ring Fortune's charms,
 Who spurns the crowd that round her swarms ;

Who, nobly scorning mad Ambition's tow'rs,
 Pants not her high-brow'd steep to gain,
 With danger compass'd round,
 The loose-hung rock, and faithless
 ground ;
 Nor trusts the syren-voice that lures him
 in vain.
 Secure, he, in Contentment's rosy bow'r,
 Nor ever feels a pang, nor knows a heavy
 hour.

Each day, each dawning day that gilds the
 sky,
 Renew'd, to him fresh joys and pleasure
 brings :

Lo, from his couch he vig'rous springs,
 From slumbers sweet that early fly,
 And breathes upon the flow'ry plain
 The fragrance of the gale again ;
 Or wanders down the hawthorn hedge's side,
 Where blooms the simple wild-rose sweet ;
 Or climbs the dusky hill,
 To gaze upon the prospect still,
 And Morning see advance with silver-slip-
 per'd feet ;
 Till as she throws the purple lustre wide,
 The gorgeous sun appears in all his radiant
 pride.

Oh ! who can view,
 Unmov'd, the beauties of the rising Morn,
 While nature, bath'd in sparkling dew,
 Smiles lovely thro' her lucid veil of light,
 While health's warm hues her cheeks adorn !
 Sweet is the hymn the birds repeat,
 The lark's song from his misty height
 On tow'ring wing, the time to cheat !
 On bed of freshest roses lying,
 Where zephyrs play around him sighing,
 Delight half opes his humid eye ;
 While round him glide, in wanton measure,
 The whisp'ring Loves, and melting Pleasure,
 And hail, in sportive wile, the blushing boy !

Warm darts the sun his noon-tide beams :
 At ease, beneath the beechen shade reclin'd,
 Lull'd by the murmurs of the wind,
 Around his head what visions stream !
 Dear is the hour, to Fancy dear,
 On viewless wing who hovers near,
 And lifts the soul unclogg'd by low desire ;
 Or glancing from her fairy scene,
 He turns th' historic page,
 The manners of past years to glean,
 And marks the blood-stain'd track of men
 from age to age ;
 Or bending thought-rapt o'er the golden lyre,
 Invokes the heav'n born Muse, and wakes the
 warbling wire.

Yet not, yet haply not alone by these
 Sublim'd :—domestic cares the mind em-
 ploy.
 Blest source of pure unfulfilled joy,
 Which God with eye benignant sees !
 Around the fire, from sorrow free,
 His offspring throngs, with Prattling glee,
 While

While the fond partner of his blissful days
With look delighted gazes on,
And swelling breast of love,
Where Meekness makes her heav'nly
throne,
Mild as the evening gale, soft as the faithful
dove:
O'er her fine cheek the flush of rapture plays,
And from her tender eyes bright beam the
thrilling rays!
Not the proud dome,
Where Splendour sweeps along in spangled
veil,
Of Luxury the high-pil'd home,
While at the gate stands ragged shiv'ring
Want,
And vainly tells her tale distrest,
Does gracious Peace attend to cheer:
And mild Content must thun the haunt
Where guilty pleasures blast the year.
She scorns the scenes of vacant Folly,
Her noisy train, and Mirth unholy,
That echoes round her gaudy shrine;
But still within the humble dwelling,
In neat array, all pomp excelling,
Serene, resides her artless form divine.
Behold the artless, toiling son of Care,
Whose fordid wishes speak the grov'ling
mind;
With thoughts of base controul confin'd,
That varied pains his bosom tear.—
While eagerly the path he treads,
Where onward sullen Av'rice leads,
What dire attendants constant round him stay
And, vengeful, often strike the blow
That stabs th' unshielded heart!
Remorse, the parent sad of Woe,
And Disappointment there lifts high her
freezing dart;

And pale Mistrust, who strews with thorns the
way,
And feigning Falsehood fly smiles treach'rous
on his prey!

Yet he, ev'n he, perhaps, a moment's pow'z,
Has felt a wish within the wounded breast,
That, as it rose, has sigh'd for rest,
Far from the city's busy hour;—
When wand'ring forth at Evening's reign,
While Freshness breathes upon the plain,
He sees the farms and cots around him rise,
(What time meek Nature sheds a balm
Upon the soften'd mind)
And thinks, in such a scene how calm
His years would glide away, nor leave one
fling behind!
In vain:—as fades the pensive light it dies,
And still the rugged path at morn again he
tries.

Oh! may my days,
In some secure retreat, some peaceful shade,
Beani o'er my life with tranquil rays,
Where Nature lights with sweetest charm the
scene;
With Contemplation, holy maid!
And 'mid the changes of the year,
Forget each grosser care unclean,
That wakes the ever-anxious fear;
Let Inspiration oft, infusing
Her spirit o'er my lonely musing,
Descend in silent dreams at ev'n;
And Hope, her milder influence lending,
When life's dread close is near, attending,
Shall whisper charmed words, to soothe the
soul, of Heav'n!

Liverpool.

G. W. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. MECHANICS.

THE silver medal and thirty guineas have been adjudged to Mr. GILBERT GILPIN of Shifnal, for an improved Crane and Flexible Chains. From the simplicity of form, and facility of manufacture, the common chain, formed of oval links, has been in use from the earliest ages, and that it did not answer every purpose of a hempen rope in working over pulleys, was not owing to its peculiar form, but from an error in the application. Every chain of this nature has a twist in itself, arising from a depression given by the hammer to each link in the welding which causes a perpetual tendency to assume a spiral form. Hence the alternate links of a chain, in coiling round a barrel, or work-

ing over pulleys, form obtuse angles in assuming the spiral shape, bearing upon the lower parts of their circumferences, and forming as it were two levers, which wrench open and crush each other in proportion to the weight suspended, as well as prevent the freedom of motion in the links themselves, and thereby load the chain with additional friction.

To prevent this and other evils attaching to the common chains, Mr. Gilpin has grooves cast in iron pulleys of sufficient dimensions to receive the lower circumferences of the links of the chain, which work vertically; those which work horizontally, and form the gudgeon part of the chain bearing upon each side of the grooves. The barrels are also of cast iron, with spiral grooves of the same dimensions, at such a distance from each other

ether as to admit the chain to bed without the danger of a double coil; by these means the links are retained at right angles with each other, the only position for free and uniform motion.

The links of the chains are made as short as possible, for the purpose of increasing their flexibility, and they are reeved perfectly free from twist, in the pulleys, and on the barrels.

When applied in blocks, the grooves in the pulleys prevent the different falls of the chain from coming in contact, and render plates between them totally unnecessary; the pulleys are in consequence brought closer together, the angle of the fall from block to block considerably diminished, and the friction against the plates entirely avoided. Brafs guards, with grooves opposite to those in the pulleys, are riveted to the blocks to prevent the chain getting out of its birth from any accidental circumstance. This method of working chains has been applied to cranes capable of carrying from ten to fifteen tons, and to steam-engines used in raising coal and ore from mines; and in all cases we are assured, it has performed the business with the utmost safety, uniformity, and flexibility.

The same method is applicable, at a trifling expence, to all machines at present worked by ropes, or by chains in the usual way. It is also assumed, contrary to the general opinion, that chains are safer than ropes, for it is an established axiom that those bodies whose fibres are most in the direction of the strain, are the least liable to be pulled asunder. The discovery is of farther additional importance, as it substitutes, a durable article for a very perishable one, and gives employment to our own manufactories at the expence of foreign importations.

The truth of Mr. Gilpin's statement is amply confirmed by respectable certificates.

Mr. THOMAS PARKER has received a premium from this Society, for an invention of a Machine for the use of Shoemakers to perform their work in a standing posture, and thereby to prevent all those disorders which, it is known, a bending posture of the body is liable to engender.

The silver medal and ten guineas were given to Mr. SALMON of Woburn, for his Geometrical Quadrant and Staff, which serves for plotting; as a level and calculator for the use of navigation and land-surveying; for ascertaining inaccessible distances, and for demonstrating and de-

termining various problems in geometry and trigonometry. In the staff there is an improvement, viz. a screw at the bottom, by means of which the staff may be readily fixed in the ground, in a manner that it could not be without it, nor could the instrument be used without the screw.

Ten guineas were voted to Mr. PETER HERBERT, for an improved Book-Cafe Bolt, to facilitate the opening of both doors at once, and to secure the same, without trouble of bolting two bolts in the common way. It will answer equally well for wardrobes, French casements, or folding sash doors. It will also make a good sash fastening, if let into the bottom sash, with a small brass knob to slide as common; it would bolt in the frame by the side of the sash cord, both sides at once.

To Mr. CHARLES LE CAAN have been voted ten guineas for an invention of a check to Carriage-wheels on Rail-roads, which possesses the means of preventing those various accidents which have from time to time proved fatal to horses employed in such service, particularly where the declivity is from 12 to 16 inches to the chain and the traffic principally descending.

The use of a horse employed on a railroad is as frequently to check the velocity of loaded carriages, as to draw them on such parts of the road as are level or nearly so. When the horse finds himself pressed upon beyond his power of resistance, he is compelled to quicken his pace to relieve himself, by which means the velocity of the carriage exceeds his power of management; under such circumstances, the least trip of the horse terminates in a fall, by which the animal becomes injured. As a preventive to all such accidents Mr. Le Caan has contrived his check, which may be appropriated to carriages in general.

The check is fastened by means of a bolt or nut to the side of the wagon, upon which nut it turns freely, and the other end of the check is suspended by a chain to the shaft, while the horse is drawing; but if the shaft is inclined either by pressure on the descending plane, or by accident, the chain so far gives way, as to suffer the check to close in with the wheel, and thus stop the carriage.

The inventor recommends a check to each of the four wheels, and those behind may occasionally be let down, and used as rests to relieve the horse when necessary.

The silver medal and ten guineas have been

been adjudged to Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS for his invention of a Day and Night Telegraph. The day telegraph works on a superior principle to that at present in use; it is not so liable to get out of order, and facilitates the correspondence. The night telegraph can at any time be got ready and fixed in a few minutes; it admits lights of any description, simple or compound, which are not liable to injury from the weather; the situation in which they are placed with the line of direction makes the night telegraph equally useful with that for the day. Before the centre lamp in the night telegraph is a plane convex, or double convex lens of any focus or diameter, formed hollow so as to admit of being filled with any transparent coloured liquor, to which lens there should be a neck or tube, to admit of the contraction or expansion of the coloured liquor. The night telegraph has 63 changes, without varying the line of direction. The middle shutter of the day telegraph works in grooves on each side: it is raised and lowered by a pole. If placed in the centre, it forms with the six shutters 126 changes, and by being raised occasionally on a line with the upper shutters, or drawn down to the line with the lower shutters, will form in the whole 252 changes. It is portable, and may, when not in actual work, be lowered within the house.

To Mr. ANDREW FLINT have been voted fifty guineas for his invention of an Expanding Band Wheel to Regulate the Velocity of Machinery. The usual method of connecting machinery, is by a band running over two wheels or riggers; hence the relative velocity of the wheels is in the inverse ratio of their diameters, and these diameters always remaining the same, no alteration of velocity can be obtained, but by a corresponding variation in that of the moving power applied. By Mr. Flint's invention, the artizan is enabled to regulate the velocity of his machinery at pleasure, the moving power remaining as before, or to retain the same motion with an alteration in that of the applied force. He proposes two methods of attaining this object: in both, the periphery of the band-wheel is divided into any convenient number of parts, which may be placed at any given distance from the centre of the wheel, and thus by enlarging the circumference of one band-wheel, while the other is equally diminished, to alter the relative velocity of each at pleasure.

MONTLY MAG. No. 149.

Mr. SALMON, of Woburn, obtained a premium and the silver medal for an improvement in Canal-locks, and for preventing a waste of water.

To Mr. HAWKINS also was voted the silver medal for an invention of a Machine for cutting Paper and the Edges of Books, on three Sides at once fixing & the Prefs. For this purpose, it is necessary that the book be placed at one end, and a support give to the plough beyond the part cut; there is, therefore, at each corner, a block moveable on the centre, so as to elongate alternately the tide or end of the prefs.

The prefs is as wide as the intended length of the book; at a distance from the end of it equal to the required width of the book, is a stop, made somewhat like two combs, one fastened on each side, the teeth of one going into the interstices of the other, so that it may effectually prevent the book from falling too low, whether the prefs is open little or much.

In the common prefs, the book is put in the middle, and there is a screw at each end to force the prefs together; but in this prefs, the book being put at one end, there is a screw about the middle to force the prefs together, and another screw at the lower end to force it open, and consequently prefs the book tighter, exactly on the principles of cabinet-makers' hand-screws.

Fifteen guineas have been granted to Mr. HENRY WARD of Blandford for a New Striking-clock Movement. The striking part of this clock is so far simplified, that the whole train of wheels used in common clocks, together with the barrel and weight, are entirely superseded. The power necessary for raising the hammer is obtained from the pendulum. The advantages of this clock are said to be (1) That it is not attended with that disagreeable roaring which is frequently heard in the wheels and pinions of others, and particularly the fly-pivots when in want of oil. (2.) That the interval between the strokes is uniformly the same: the case is very different in other clocks, for as they get foul, they always strike slower, and the more so still when the weather is cold. (3.) In consequence of its simplicity, it is not liable to be out of repair: and (4) It can be manufactured for considerably less expence.

[Nov. 1,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*** * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IN our last Number an old correspondent made the Monthly Magazine a medium through which to call on the public to testify its indignation against the murder of Palm, the bookseller, by a subscription in behalf of his widow and family, and he sanctioned his feelings by enclosing five guineas to the publisher, as the commencement of a general subscription. We have now the satisfaction to be able to state, that the suggestion of our correspondent was attended by effects equal to his warmest expectations; scarcely was this Magazine put in circulation before the idea was taken up by some of the liberal and public-spirited subscribers to LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, by various editors of newspapers, and by other persons in all parts of the United Kingdom; and, to their immortal honour, a sum, at this moment, has been collected far exceeding **ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.**

We felt it our duty to address ourselves immediately to a distinguished literary correspondent, resident in a university not far from Nurenberg, that we might have it in our own power to furnish the public with the correct particulars of this atrocious business, and, in reply, we have been furnished with the following statement of facts, many of which are new to the English reader:—

" Among the different booksellers who were torn from their families by French *gens d'armes*, in the month of August last, in Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia, and conveyed to the Austrian fortress of Braunau, was JOHN PHILIP PALM, of Nurenberg, proprietor of the shop kept under the name of *Stein* in that city. Several of them were set at liberty on the remonstrance of their governments: but Palm, together with Schoderer, a tradesman of Donauwörth, was brought before a court-martial assembled by Berthier, the French Minister of War, and composed of seven colonels, one adjutant, and a reporter.

" Besides these two accused persons who were present, the names of the following were added:—Merkel, publican, of Neckar-

sulm; J. F. Jenisch, clerk in the house of Stage, at Augsburg; Kupfer, bookseller of Vienna; Eurich, bookseller, of Linz, in Austria; but none of these appeared before the court, probably because their governments would not deliver them up. They were accused of high treason, as the authors, printers, and publishers, of libellous works directed against the Emperor of the French and his army, and tending to mislead the minds of the inhabitants of the South of Germany.

" The court directed the two prisoners to be brought in one after the other, and the evidence founded on the information of their spies to be read to them. After they had withdrawn, the court consulted together, and pronounced sentence of death on all the persons mentioned in the report. They further decreed, that Schoderer and Palm should be executed within twenty four hours, but only the latter actually suffered on the 26th of August. The principal accusation alleged against him was, that of being the publisher of a book entitled, "Germany in the lowest State of Degradation."

" In order to expose the whole atrocity of this sanguinary proceeding, the following circumstances deserve to be mentioned. The city of Nurenberg assigned him a counsel, but this indulgence the court absolutely refused to allow. The trial lasted three days, for it was on the fourth day after his arrival at Braunau that he was fetched from his dungeon, placed upon a cart, and conveyed, bound, to the parade. Here he was offered his liberty if he would name the author of the above-mentioned work; but he magnanimously exclaimed, "that he would rather suffer death." His eyes being then covered with a bandage, ten soldiers fired on a given signal; unfortunately, he was not immediately dispatched, nor did he die till a soldier had charged again and approaching quite close to him, fired another ball through his head.

—Palm

"Palm has left a widow and five children, in circumstances very inadequate to support them with decency. It is so much the more to be wished, that the subscriptions opened for them in many places may prove ample. The court had even the cruelty to adjudge the widow to pay the expences of the trial, which amounted to 700 gulden (about 75l. sterling)."

The plan of the new Oxford Review is so far matured, that its appearance is announced for the first of January. At a time when reviews have become the mere engines of personal calumny, and the ordinary vehicles for the most impudent libels, we cannot too emphatically congratulate the literary world on the publication of a new Critical Journal, which, from its locality, must be distinguished by independence, good manners, integrity, and sound learning.—In justification of our eulogy on this new journal, we shall cite the sketch of its plan, as published by those concerned in its management. It would appear that it will be loyal and orthodox, without being factious and intolerant.

1. The writers are gentlemen wholly unconnected with literary factions, or with the trading interests of publishers.

2. They have been induced to volunteer their services as guardians of literature, in consequence of the numerous abuses to which periodical criticism has lately been exposed in many of the existing reviews.

3. As resident members of the first university in the world, their easy access to literary authorities of every kind, their means of constant literary communication, and their other numerous local advantages, especially qualify them to undertake the office of censors of the public press.

4. Every book shall be reviewed according to the professed object of its writer, and every writer shall be candidly judged according to his own principles.

5. Issuing from a seat of learning, which has always been justly regarded as the bulwark of the Church and State, this review will be steadfastly devoted to the interests of the established religion and government of the country.

6. Every book which appears within the British Empire, and which has been publicly advertised or has been communicated to the editors, shall, without exception, be noticed in this Review within three months after its appearance.

7. The reviewed works shall be classified systematically, under the general heads of literature to which they respectively belong.

8. Notices of foreign literature shall form a

regular portion of every Number, and arrangements have been made by which they will be early and comprehensive.

KOTZEBUE has lately published at Berlin some volumes of Tales, Episodes, and Nouvellettes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear, in three volumes, corresponding with his various travels. This gentleman and M. MULLER are understood to be the authors of the admired and spirited *Manifesto of the King of Prussia*.

Sir WILLIAM YOUNG, Bart. and M. P. has just completed an arrangement of facts and documents relative to the West India Islands, which he intends to publish under the title of *The West India Common Place Book*. This work will include all that it can be desirable to know relative to the commerce, produce, and other interests of the West India Islands.

Dr. COGAN, of Bath, is preparing for the press an Ethical Treatise on the Passions. The first part, which will appear in the course of the winter, will treat of the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; of the intellectual powers, as directories in the pursuit; and of the nature and sources of that well-being of which the human species is susceptible.

Mr. DAVIS, author of *Travels in America*, has nearly ready for publication, in one volume octavo, *Memoirs of the Life of Chatterton the Poet*.

A new History of Jamaica will speedily make its appearance, written by a gentleman some time resident in that island. To give a more complete view of the present state of that valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants.

Mr. BURNETT, the eminent conductor of the Naval Academy at Gosport, will publish, in a few days, two works calculated to increase that thirst for glory which has already rendered our navy invincible. One of them is a succinct account of the lives and actions of all illustrious admirals and commanders, to appear under the title of "Naval Heroes;" and the other is a complete historical view of the rise and progress of the navy to the present time, under the title of the "British Neptune."

MR. THORNTON, who has resided many years in Turkey, is preparing for publication an Account of the Government, Religion, Manners, military and civil Establishments of that country.

Early in November will be published, in three large volumes, royal octavo, *The Political Life, and Speeches at Large, of the late Mr. Pitt.* The Life is composed from authentic documents, interpersed with his correspondence. His speeches in Parliament, as well as on other occasions, are given at length.

Mr. WALPOLE, a relative of the celebrated writer of that name, has just completed, under the title of *Recollections*, a biography of that distinguished statesman, Mr. Fox. It will contain a great number of curious and interesting anecdotes, and will be compacted in the compass of a neat pocket volume.

Mr. DALLAS has a new romance in the press, under the title of *The Knights.*

Mr. BARCLAY's new work on the Muscles may be shortly expected.

Mr. VETCH is preparing a new work on Ophthalmia.

A second volume of Mr. MANNING's History of Surrey is in considerable forwardness, edited by Mr. BRAY, the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

In a former number we announced the intended removal of the Pomfret and Arundel marbles, now in the schools at Oxford, to the Radcliffe Library. Their number and value, we understand, are to be enhanced by the addition of Sir Roger Newdigate's collection. The statues, and other articles of exquisite workmanship, are to be placed in the upper part of the building: the inscriptions and inferior specimens in the colonnade beneath.

A beautiful monument to the memory of Schwartz, the German missionary, has been just finished by Mr. FLAXMAN, intended for India. The subject is a bas relief, representing the Rajah of Tanjore's last visit to the venerable priest while on the bed of death; it was chosen by the Rajah himself: one or two of the Rajah's ministers are represented as accompanying him, with three boys, in the foreground, belonging to the school which Schwartz superintended for many years. The inscription is in English.

Mr. WILLIAM LAMBERT has accurately determined the longitude of the Capitol, in the city of Washington, to be $77^{\circ} 53' 15''$ west from the meridian of Greenwich.

MR. GARDNER, of the City Dispensary, has, in the course of some galvanic experiments, been led to try the effect of the galvanic fluid upon vegetable infusions. Turmeric with distilled water was first submitted to trial; the circuit being made with iron wires, gas was given out from both, and the infusion became gradually changed from a bright yellow to a deep brown, beginning at the upper part of the tube; both wires became black, probably from the oxygen evolved from the water. The same quantity of the infusion of litmus was then subjected to the galvanic action; in a few minutes the blue tinge began to fade; the liquor became diaphanous, and at length exhibited a greenish colour, gas being given out from both wires, which were also turned black. From these experiments, he conceived an alkali had been formed during the operations; to prove the truth of the conjecture, he was enabled to restore the blue colour to the litmus, by means of dilute sulphuric acid. He repeated the experiment several times with the same success. Syrup of violets, diluted with an equal quantity of distilled water, and galvanized with silver and iron wires, turned as perfectly green as it could have done on the addition of pure ammonia, potash, or soda.

Dr. THORNTON, the metropolitan professor of pneumatic medicine, has laid before the public the case of a young lady, who, from a violent cold, lost the use of her voice, in which state she continued, notwithstanding much medical assistance, upwards of eighteen months. By means of the oxygen gas, the lady was perfectly restored to health, and the powers of voice, in a fortnight. Hence the Doctor infers, 1. That the loss of voice is a disease that usually relieves all common means made use of; therefore oxygen gas is in this a *desideratum*. 2. The mode of cure is probably by strengthening those muscles which give tone to the voice. 3. Hence in the more oxygenated climate of England, the nightingale has so melodious a strain, while it only croaks in Egypt, whither it retires in the winter. 4. A remarkable strength of voice has been observed by many after inhaling the vital air.

The same distinguished professor has invented a Pneumometer, by means of which the capacity of the lungs may be ascertained. By experiments with this instrument made on the late Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Kemble, Sir James

James Macintosh, and others, he found that the power of the voice was in exact proportion to the quantity of air inhaled, and therefore to the oxygenation of the muscles of the larynx.

Mr. TAUSSON, of the Finsbury Dispensary, has lately performed the operation on two poor persons for the femoral hernia, with complete success. With a truly philanthropic spirit, he appeals to the public, particularly to the managers of all charitable institutions, upon the necessity of supplying the poor with truffles, by which very many lives would be saved, and painful operations be prevented.

Mr. R. L. EDGEWORTH has invented a new odometer for a carriage, which he conceives is more simple, and less liable to be out of order, than those commonly used. It may be easily attached to the axle of any carriage.

Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG, the father of agricultural science in England, after many experiments and observations on the subject, affirms that sea-salt acts as a very powerful manure, especially when added to dung. He says also, that very considerable benefit has been found from the application of tea-water to vegetables, and that, when mixed with dung or compost dunghills, it possesses a septic power that promotes putrefaction.

Mr. LOGAN has made many experiments on gypsum, with a view to ascertain its qualities, and the differences between the American gypsum and that found in Europe. His conclusions are, 1. That there is no difference between European and American gypsum. 2. That it acts as an immediate manure to grafts, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. 3. That one dressing will continue in force several succeeding crops. 4. That it does not produce any remarkable effects used as a top-dressing for grain. 5. And that on stiff clay soils it will produce an increase of vegetation, but not sufficient to pay the expence of the manure. The quantity per acre should be six bushels.

From other experiments of Mr. YOUNG, charcoal is found to be a good manure for vegetables; but nothing in comparison to hydrogen gas, from iron filings, and dilute sulphuric acid thrown up to the roots every day. In both cases the principle is the same; for charcoal decomposes the water, imbibing the oxygen, and giving out the hydrogen for the nutrition of the plants.

Russia.

A periodical work, published by M. STORCH, and entitled, *Russia under Alex-*

ander I. furnishes the following particulars:—In the German provinces of the Russian empire there are at present six printing establishments, three of which are in the government of Livonia, one in Courland, and two in Esthonia. These are, 1. The printing-house of the university of Dorpat, established in 1789 by M. Genzius, who, in 1802, had the title of printer to the university. Ever since its establishment, a political gazette has been printed there.—2. The printing-house of the crown and city at Riga, established as early as 1522. It has always enjoyed the privilege of printing all the church and school-books for that city; it may be considered as the mother of all the foreign printing-houses in Russia. Since the year 1785 it has belonged to Mr. J. D. K. Müller.—3. The same city contains another printing-house, belonging to M. Häcker, established in 1777.—4. The printing-house of the government of Mittau, where there was probably one so far back as 1584. It is only of late years that it has become flourishing under the direction of M. Steffenhagen, who has conferred signal benefit on his country by circulating in it many excellent German and Lithuanian works.—5. The printing-office of the town and gymnasium of Reval, founded while the country belonged to Sweden. Its proprietor is M. Minuth, who publishes the only newspaper that appears at Reval.—6. Greffel's printing-office, established in the same town in 1802.—All these houses, especially that of Mittau, are furnished with a great quantity of types.

Sweden.

M. ESMARK, a learned mineralogist, and formerly the pupil of the celebrated Werner, has lately discovered, at Arandal in Norway, a new mineral, of which he has made a distinct species, under the name *Datolithe*. M. Klaproth has analysed this mineral, and found it to be composed of

Silica	- - -	36·5
Lime	- - -	35·5
Boracic acid	-	24
Water	- -	4

Hence, it appears to be a corate of lime mixed, perhaps accidentally, with silica. It is of a white colour, more or less tinged with green. It is found in such large masses as to be considered a rock, and in crystals of the shape of rectangular prisms. Its fracture does not exhibit a lamellated texture; it is imperfectly conchoidal, with small cavities, and of an oily lustre. Some masses are composed of large grains adhering

adhering to each other, but perfectly distinct; and of which the surface is far from being brilliant. This substance is not so hard as feldspath. It is semi-transparent, and weighs 2.98. When exposed to the action of the blow-pipe, it swells into a large white mass, and at last becomes converted into a glass of a pale rose colour. It dissolves without the aid of heat in nitric acid, leaving the silica at the bottom of the vessel.

Germany.

A circumstance deserving of the attention of naturalists recently occurred at the menagerie of Schönbrunn, near Vienna. The male Bengal tiger kept there is usually fed with butcher's meat; but being at times subject to a kind of ophthalmia, he is then provided with young living animals, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. Being in this state, the female whelp of a butcher's dog was thrown in to him; the tiger was just then couched with his head resting on his forefeet. The whelp recovering from her first alarm, approached and began to lick his eyes, which was so agreeable to the tiger, that, forgetting his appetite for carnage, he not only spared the animal, but even testified his gratitude by caresses. The bitch, having entirely overcome her fears, continued to lick him, and in a few days the tiger was cured. Since that time the two animals have lived in perfect friendship; before he touches his food, the tiger always waits till his companion has satisfied herself with the daintiest morsels. He puts up with every thing from her, and even when she bites him in play, he shews no resentment, but is continually caressing her.

Never were such pains taken as within these few years to vary the number of musical instruments. An artist of Prague, named HOLBEIN, has invented one, to which he has given the name of *Uranion*. One of its properties is to swell the sounds progressively from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, and vice versa. This instrument likewise produces the sound of a horn, the echo of which seems to reverberate in the mountains; and the *adagio* is sung, *ad libitum*, by one of the sweetest female voices.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, M. BAADER exhibited the model of a machine of his invention, which he denominates Hydro-metrograph, and which has already been tried on a large scale at the salt-works of Reichenhall. By means of this machine,

the measure of any quantity of water that has passed through a pipe of certain dimensions is determined and marked in cubic feet.

A literary notice, at the same capital, proposes the publication of an engraving of a bird, which has never been methodically described by any naturalist, and which is mentioned for the first time in the second volume of Gimelin's Natural History. This bird, which is truly a curiosity, has four sorts of wings, or rather a very thick collar of feathers, which he spreads over his back when it rains in the manner of an umbrella. The editors of the same work promise a description of several other original species, which cannot fail to prove interesting to ornithologists.

At a meeting of the Academy of useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. BÜCHNER read a memoir on inoculation for the natural small-pox, and on the result of the first vaccination at Bergen in Norway. He gives a circumstantial account of the latter, and states a remarkable case which fell under his observation in the performance of his medical duty. He was sent for to a child a year old, belonging to Captain Paasche, who commanded a ship, and was absent at the time on a voyage to France. The mother imagined that the symptoms of the disorder proceeded from dentition; but M. Büchner soon discovered all those that usually attend the natural small-pox. Before its eruption, he several times endeavoured, but in vain, to prevail on the mother to have her other two children vaccinated. The next day the eruption appeared, the small-pox became malignant, and on the sixth day the child died. The disconsolate mother then repaired to the physician, imploring him to save her two remaining children. He resolved to vaccinate them, after a suitable preparation. He directed them both to be removed to the most distant apartment in the house, to be put into a warm bath, to be well rubbed, and all the clothes they had before worn to be changed. The vaccination was successful; the punctures became inflamed, the eruption took place at the proper time, and the tumours approached to perfect maturity. But after the eighth day, the two children had a very restless night; they felt an inclination to vomit, head-ache, in short, all the symptoms which usually precede the natural small-pox. The next day the eruption of the latter actually took place, and the bodies of the two children were covered with

with it. This small-pox was neither of the favourable nor yet of the malignant kind, and both the children got very well over this crisis. But it was remarkable, that the vaccine-pocks continued their progress, and their scabs did not fall off till after the desiccation of those of the small-pox.

France.

New patents for the following inventions were granted by the French Emperor at Rambouillet, on the 21st August:—

For fifteen years to Relfurt Sposor, for a new corn-mill.

For ten years to Anthony Barré, for improvement in the machinery for distillation.

To Messrs. Eraud, for fifteen years, for improvements of the harp.

For fifteen years to André Favre, of Toulon, for a portable horizontal press, intended to press all kinds of substances, particularly olives.

To widow Garnest, of Paris, for ten years, for a machine for weaving combed wool.

To Pierre Charles Boulay, for ten years, for a method of fixing the colours of a great number of metallic oxides.

To Francois Bergeaud, for ten years, for a hydraulic engine to raise water and other heavy bodies.

To Firmin Didot, for ten years, for his new invention in stereotype printing, being that of giving the letters in what is called the English written character, being without any interruption between the letters.

For five years to Sieur Berlioz, for a carriage which he calls the flying pinnace.

For ten years to M. de Groos, for the manufacture of royal Windsor soap.

To James White, of Paris, for fifteen years, for an improvement in weaving.

For fifteen years, to Francis Rotch, of Bourdeaux, for improvements in the construction of whale boats and other light vessels.

To A. Argand, of Paris, for some improvements upon his celebrated lamp.

For fifteen years to Jean Baptiste Mollerat, of Paris, for a method of making soda artificially.

For five years to Pierre Daujon, for the invention of a machine for enabling sick persons to have their beds made or changed, without occasioning pain or shaking.

To M. Seguin for five years, for a lamp with a double current of air.

For fifteen years to Pierre Jandeau, for improvements in the stocking-loom.

For ten years to Miss Honoree Anne Elizabeth Bascon, for an invention in distilling, by which a fourth is gained by one operation of heat.

For fifteen years to Louis Jape, for a machine to make screws, nails, pins, &c.

For ten years to the Sieur Trelozier, for an improvement in chimnies, stoves, and furnaces.

For fifteen years to the Sieur Cochui, for a machine to raise or lower water, earth, &c.

For ten years to Pierre Koch, for a new furnace for the carbonisation of wood.

To Isaac Berard for ten years, for a new distilling apparatus.

For five years to the Sieur Vantrin, for an engine to put in motion at once fifty looms for the weaving of tissues.

For five years to Claude Rodier, for a machine to clean cotton.

For five years to Pierre Gros, for a machine to bruise grain.

For five years to Henry Meunier, for the invention of a means to make muslin of silk.

For five years to the Sieur Hadrot, for the invention of a filtering coffee-pot without ebullition.

For five years to Francis Le Blanc, for the improvement of a machine for shearing cloth.

For five years to John Stevenson, for the invention of a process to paint all kinds of earthenware.

M. KLAPROTH has published a memoir on sulphuric acid, the result of many experiments, from which it appears: 1. That 100 parts of sulphuric acid of the specific gravity of 1.850, are composed of concrete acid 74.04, and of water 25.06; or of sulphur 31.05, of oxygen 42.09, and of water 25.06.—2. That 100 parts of concrete acid are formed of 42.03 of sulphur, and 57.07 of oxygen.—3. That 100 parts of calcined sulphate of barytes contains, of barytes 67; of sulphur 14, and of oxygen 19.

M. J. N. GARDEUR, an artist of Paris, has invented a method of imitating the most beautiful sculptures, by means of old paper reduced to paste. This new composition adds to a wonderful lightness and solidity the requisite truth in the expression of the figures. Almost all the theatres and public halls in Paris are decorated with statues and other ornaments made of this composition. They are as cheap as common painted paper; and, from their lightness, may be transported with little expence.

M. VAUQUELIN has laid before the National Institute an account of experiments on hair; the object of which was to ascertain the nature of the animal matter of which hairs are formed, and if there was any thing analogous in the animal economy. The results of these experiments

experiments are, that black hair is formed of nine different substances: viz. 1, an animal matter, which forms the greatest proportion; 2, a white concrete oil; 3, another greenish gray oil, very abundant; 4, iron; 5, some particles of oxyde of manganese; 6, phosphate of lime; 7, carbonate of lime; 8, filex; and 9, a considerable quantity of sulphur. Red hair does not differ from black, except that it contains a red oil in place of a greenish black one. White hair differs from the others, in as much as the oil is nearly colourless, and it contains some phosphate of magnesia, which is not found in others.

M. BIOT has lately read an essay at the National Institute, on the changes occasioned in bodies by the action of light. And Count RUMFORD read a treatise, at the same time, on the adhesion of the particles of water to each other.

M. LAUGIER has discovered in meteoric stones some *chrome*; though before he undertook the analysis, it was supposed that the component principles of these stones were filex, iron, manganese, sulphur, nickel, with accidental traces of lime and alumina. The analysis of M. Laugier was made upon a meteoric stone, which is said to have fallen at Verona in the year 1633. The inferences drawn by him, and which are countenanced by M. Vauquelin, are, 1. That the five meteoric stones of Verona, Barbatain, Ensisheim, Aigle, and Apt, contain, besides the principles just enumerated, about the hundredth part of *chrome*.—2. That it is very probable, that all meteoric stones possess this principle, since they resemble each other in their physical and chemical characters, and have all, as far as has hitherto been ascertained, the same origin.—3. That in many cases, in order to attain the requisite precision of chemical analysis, it may be expedient to treat the same substance with acids and alkalies, as a principle may be overlooked in one case, which will be obvious in the other.

At the distribution of prizes recently made by the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of Bruges, a medal was adjudged to a young man, who, though deprived by nature of the use of his hands, has nevertheless produced drawings admirable for their execution.

Holland.

The new King of Holland has undertaken the presidency of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Haerlem, and in future its title is to be the "Royal Society of Haerlem."

Italy.

The government of the kingdom of Italy has founded an annual competition for one heroic drama and two comic dramas, which are to be represented at the theatre *della Scala*. A prize of 60 sequins will be given to the author of the best heroic drama, and one of 40 sequins to each of those whose comic dramas shall be crowned.

The Corridor, leading to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, will be the finest in the world. From the present entrance to the Museum, to the place where the iron gate used to stand, the statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, found in the different store-rooms of the Vatican, are now placing. The tablets on which the busts are fixed are composed of antique pieces of frieze and entablatures, and they rest upon pillars and fragments of columns which once embellished the edifices of ancient Rome. By means of this arrangement the Gallery will become of some utility to architecture, that important branch of the arts, unfortunately too much neglected in the museums of sovereigns and of the curiosities. From the place where the iron gate stood, to that where you descend to the lodges, persons are employed in encrusting the walls of the gallery with innumerable inscriptions of the Pagans and of the early Christians. The Chevalier Canova places the works of art, and Caijan Marini classes the inscriptions. The wall which formerly separated the lodges and the corridor is no longer in existence; the space which it occupied is transforming into a handsome vestibule, which will be ornamented with columns and other relics of antiquity. Thus the whole length of one part of the lodges is added to that of the corridor, which increases it nearly 225 feet. It will afford a view truly magnificent, and worthy of Rome. In the present vestibule of the Museum are seen several epitaphs on the Cornelian family, and the celebrated sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. Accordingly, throughout an extent of 1200 feet there will be a series of authentic monuments, both of art and science, of more than twelve centuries, commencing with the first Punic war. This Gallery, the largest in the world, will lead to the Library and the Museum of the Vatican, or, to speak more correctly, that superb Gallery will form an integral part of an unrivalled whole, exclusively dedicated to the arts and sciences.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

BIOGRAPHY.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL Details of the last Moments and long Illness of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. 2s. 6d.

Recollections of the Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By B. C. Walpole, esq. 6s. boards.

COMMERCE.

American Arguments for British Rights, being a Republication of the celebrated Letters of Phocion, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. 2s. 6d.

A Complete and Authentic Account of the Vice Royalty of Buenos Ayres.

LAW.

The Bankrupt and Creditors friendly Assistant, or the Spirit of the Bankrupt Laws. Royal 8vo., 8s., boards.

LOGIC.

An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidences, or of that Species of Reasoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice. By the Rev. James Edward Gumbier, M. A. 3s. 6d.

The Independent Man, or an Essay on the Formation and Developement of those Principles and Faculties which constitute Moral and Intellectual Excellence, 8vo. 18s.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity. By Thomas Arnold. 8vo., 16s. boards.

Malvern Waters, being a Re-publication of Cases formerly collected by John Wall, M.D. and since illustrated with Notes &c. by his Son Martin Wall, M. D.

Practical Observations on the Principal Diseases of the Eyes, illustrated with Cases translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa, Professor of Anatomy and Practical Surgery in the University of Pavia. By James Briggs. 10s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on the Establishment of a Free Market in London &c. 1s. 6d.

Three Letters to the Right Hon. George Tierney, one of the Representatives for the Borough of Southwark.

The Bibliographical Miscellany, or Supplement to the Bibliographical Dictionary; containing an Alphabetical Account of all the English Translations of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Greek and Latin Fathers and others, from the first attempt by William Caxton down to the present Year. By Adam Clarke. 2 vols. 18s. boards.

Peter Necked, or the Devil's Darling; a MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

mock heroic Poem, in Three Cantos. By Castigator. 2s. 6d. 4to.

The Caricature Magazine, or Hudibrastic Mirror, being a Collection of Original Caricatures from Drawings. By W. M. Woodward, esq. No. 1. Price 2s. To be continued every fortnight.

NAVAL.

The Naval Heroes of Great Britain, or Accounts of the Lives and Actions of the distinguished Admirals and Commanders who have contributed to confer on Great Britain the Empire of the Ocean, from Sir Francis Drake to Lord Nelson. By William Burney, A. M., Master of the Naval Academy at Gosport, &c. &c. with Portraits and Maps, 7s. 6d. bound, or 9s. on fine paper.

The British Neptune, or a Naval History of Great Britain, from the time of Alfred, to the Victory of Trafalgar; containing a full and particular Narrative, in regular Chronological Series, of the Rise, Progress, and Triumphs, of the British Navy, in one closely printed volume, illustrated with Views of great Victories, and a Chart of the World. 7s. 6d. bound and lettered, and 9s. on fine paper, elegantly bound.

NOVELS.

The Bravo of Bohemia, or the Black Forest, a Romance. 4 vols., 18s. sewed.

Feudal Tyrants, a Romance, in 4 vols., taken from the German, by M. G. Lewis, esq. 28s.

The Anglo Saxons, or the Court of Ethelwulph, a Romance. By Leslie Armstrong, esq., 4 vols., 18s. sewed.

Moreland Manor, or Who is the Heir? By Mrs. Kendall, 3 vols., 12s. boards.

PHILOLOGY.

A New Dictionary of the Spanish Language. By Henry Newman, 2 vols., 8vo. 11. 1s. boards.

POETRY.

The Inferns of Dante. By the Rev. Francis Cary, A. M. 2 vols. Folio, 8vo., 16s. boards.

The Seasons in England. By the Rev. William Cooper Taylor, A. M. 8vo., 4s.

Hours of Leisure, or Essays and Characteristics. By G. Brewer, 7s., boards.

Monody to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By Mr. Thelwall, 1s.

POLITICS.

An Address to the Independent Electors of the City of Westminster. By Charles Maclean, M. D. 1s.

The Political Picture of Europe. 3s. 6d.

[Nov. 1,

A Letter to the Independent Electors of Westminster, from H. Maddock, jun. esq. 2s.

A Letter to a present Member of Parliament. By W. H. T., esq. 1s. 6d.

Strictures on Mr. Cobbett's unmanly Observations on the late Delicate Inquiry. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Female Compassion. A Sermon preached at Rochester, on Sunday the 17th of August, 1806. By the Rev. Charles Moore, M. A. 1s. 6d.

The Fall of Eminent Men in Critical Periods, a National Calamity. A Sermon preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting-house, Hackney, on Sunday, Sept 21, 1806, on the recent death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By Robert Aspland. 1s.

The Unitarian Doctrine completely refuted, being a Friendly and Candid Address to Unitarians in general, as also a particular Reply to some late Publications. By the Rev. J. Proud. 2s.

A Sermon preached at Holy-Rhod Church,

Southampton, on Sunday, August 10, 1806, on the Duty of Humanity towards the Irrational Part of the Creation. By the Rev. Charles Slack Hawtrey, A. M. 1s.

New Spanish Books imported by T. Boosey, 4, Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

Diccionario de la Lengua Espanola de la Academia, 6 vols. fol. bound. Abridged fol.

La Araucana de Ercilla. 2 vols. 8vo.

Norvelas de Cervantes. 2 vols. 8vo.

Obras de Quevedo. 10 vols. 8vo.

Obras de Yriarte. 8 vols. 8vo.

Ortografia & Gramatica de la Academia, 8vo.

Don Quixote, all editions.

Theatro Critico de la Eloquencia, 5 vols. 8vo.

Modern Plays, Farces, &c.

On the 10th of November will be published, in one vol. 12mo., La Floresta Espanola, containing Extracts from the most celebrated Spanish Authors, ancient and modern.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TOMKINSON'S (LIVERPOOL),
for a Machine for making white Salt,
and preparing Brine to make white
Salt.

THE principle of this invention is making salt and preparing the brine by means of a hollow cylinder, or pipes connected together, or by a passage or passages, of any form, placed in the midst of the liquid; through which cylinder, pipes, &c. the fire shall pass, as through a chimney, or in a similar manner to which water passes through pipes laid in the street for the purpose of supplying houses. The pan which is to contain the liquid may be made of any suitable materials, so as to bear the fire, though cast iron seems the best.

The pan is to be flat or horizontal, about fifty feet long and fourteen wide, the sides to be perpendicular, and about fifteen inches deep, to meet in the middle nearly in an angle, like a common water-spout, making it in the middle, that is, in a line level with the top edge on each side, where the two sides meet at bottom, three feet six inches deep. The side and ends may be made of wood, the bottom of wood also, or of clay covered with tiles, bricks, &c. The fireplace is situated in a cylinder, which is of cast iron, and seven feet long, of an oval form, two feet three inches deep, and three feet broad in the inside. The cylinder is fixed in the centre of the front end of the pan, the end of it level with the outside plank. Between the cylinder

and plank it is caulked with oakum. The pipes, in as many joints as convenient, are of about nine inches interior diameter, and are joined to the cylinder, and pass in a line parallel with the angle at bottom, and the distance of about four inches from the bottom, pass through the other end of the pan, where they join a chimney. The heat and smoke pass through such cylinder and pipes, which may be supported on the bottom of the pan by as many bearers as requisite, so that the liquid can freely circulate under the pipes, and a scraper or rake can pass between them and the bottom; but the top surface of the cylinder and pipes should be on a level with the bottom of the pan's sides, and care should be taken to have always the cylinder and pipes covered with liquid. On the mouth of the cylinder there is a grate, and as many bars as convenient, so as to leave sufficient space for the ashes to fall, and be raked off. The fire is not to come nearer than about six inches from the mouth of the cylinder, so that the hatch, frame, and small iron door, as in common stoves, must be placed at that distance, at least, from the mouth of the cylinder: these are to be cleared frequently from the scales which they are liable to contract from the liquid.

The principle of the invention which the patentee claims as his own, is, that the liquid, by this means, always surrounds the fire, except at the aperture, where it must be supplied with coals and fuel,

fuel, and whence it communicates with the chimney.

MR. DAVID HARDIE'S (WESTMINSTER), for an Improvement in and upon Cranes for raising and lowering Goods into and out of Warehouses.

The principle of the raising apparatus is to constitute the force employed, sometimes by the whole weight of the person or persons working it, sometimes with the addition to this of their muscular strength; and also to oblige each person, where more than one is employed, to perform his due share of labour, not affording an opportunity for the appearances of exertion without the reality, and forming an efficient combination of their respective efforts. The principle of the lowering apparatus consists in applying a convenient quantity of water, to counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, so that the weight lowering shall on no occasion descend with precipitation, but with a gentle motion, at all times to be easily arrested by the common gripe-wheel: both principles being attended with dispatch of business, saving of labour, and prevention of dangerous accidents. The crane is composed of three principal parts: 1. A tread wheel, less than half the size of the walking wheel in common use, and of a different construction with regard to the steps, which are outside instead of within the circumference of the wheel. 2. The barrel on which is coiled the rope that is connected with the weight to be raised or lowered. 3. The lowering wheel contained in a box or cistern.

The manner of using this crane, when the goods are to be raised, is to connect the tread-wheel with the barrel: a number of men are to mount the steps, and laying hold with their hands of the rails fastened to the top of the framing of the crane, and projecting at a convenient height on each side of the men, they are enabled on all occasions to maintain their proper situations on the wheel, and by their weight alone, or their weight and muscular strength combined, raise the weight. When weights are to be lowered, the tread-wheel is to be disconnected from the barrel. The click and ratchet wheel will connect the lowering wheel to the barrel, and the descending weight will necessarily carry round the wheel; the arms of which alternately striking on the surface of the water in the cistern, and forcing their passage through it, will counteract the accelerating velocity na-

tural to falling bodies, producing a gentle motion of the weight, free from all danger of precipitation, and subject at all times to be arrested with ease and certainty by the gripe wheel. The rope, after being detached from the weight lowered, is brought up again by a sufficient counterpoise weight attached to the back rope which had been wound upon the barrel, as the rope descended. Thus the operation of lowering can be performed by only the attendance of one man to the crane; combining at once dispatch, a great saving of labour, and perfect security from all danger to men or goods.

Another mode of applying water for the purpose of lowering weights may be effected by putting the crank upon the axis instead of the spokes, and attaching to this crank a piston, which by the motion of the crank is moved up and down in a box or cylinder filled with water, both ends of the cylinder being covered, and the piston-rod moving through a stuffing-box in the upper cover. An apparatus, regulated by means of a cock, being made in the piston, the water is obliged to pass through the aperture as the piston moves up and down, and the velocity with which the piston can move will be in proportion to the size of the aperture. The upper cover of the cylinder may be formed into a reservoir round the stuffing-box, to receive the small quantity of water that may be forced through it. This liquid may again be easily introduced into the cylinder, by means of a cock, through the bottom of the reservoir, and this cock may also serve as an opening to introduce an instrument to regulate the cock in the piston when occasion requires, without being under the necessity of taking off the upper cover of the cylinder for that purpose. When the lowering apparatus is used for the purpose of lowering goods or persons from a building in case of fire, it will be proper to attach two ropes or chains to the barrel, winding in contrary directions, in order that the descent of one weight by one rope may wind up the other, to be in readiness to continue the operation.

MR. BRYAN DONKIN's and MR. HENRY MAUNDSLAY'S (MARGARET-STREET), for a new and simple Method of combining Wheel-work, so as to produce any required Proportion of Velocity between the Weight and the first Mover.

The nature of this invention cannot be set forth without the aid of figures. It will therefore be sufficient if we inform

our readers that the principle may be applied to give motion and effect to screws, capstans, lathes, and all other engines which act in the way of rotation. The wheels may be constructed of any proper material, according to the intended uses, and connected by teeth, bands, stops, or chains, or any other method by which wheels are made to drive each other; and the first motion may be given by any of the forces commonly used for such purposes.

MR. THOS. JAMES PLUCKNETT'S (CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY), for a Machine for dibbling and drilling all Kinds of Grain and Pulse.

This machine consists of a hollow roller, of wood or iron, three feet in diameter. The roller, about a foot long, is made with bars of iron, placed round the circumference of the roller, about six inches asunder; the distance of these bars from each other will be the exact space of one dibbling hole from another. Through the centre of the roller is fixed a square axle, which projects for the purpose of securing to it either shafts or handle. On this square of the axle is hung a hopper or trough within side the roller. The mouth of the hopper may be made to any convenient size, but the bottom must be about two inches wide, nearly of the length of the roller, and of a strength sufficient to sustain the continued shocks of the bars, which will strike the bottom of the tumbler, which is fixed in the bottom of the hopper. In order that the tumbler may deliver out the same quantity of seed at every time, the bars of the roller strike against the lower part of it, which is fixed at the under side of the hopper. There must be cut out of the upper edge, next the front of the hopper, a recess, of a proper size for the purpose. The form of the recess will be like the bowl of a tea-spoon, but maller or otherwise as may be found ne-

cessary for the quantity of seed to be delivered. This recess will shut up the mortise or groove, until it is thrown open by the playing of the lower part of the tumbler against the bars, as the machine is moved forwards. To the lower end of the tumbler is fixed a prong on a joint, which will only open from the under side of the hopper, so as to project perpendicularly downwards, and there be stopped by means of its joint revolving no further round the lower end of the tumbler. This being only two inches long, will strike the bars, but when doubled under the hopper, by means of the joint, the bars will pass freely by it without disturbing the tumbler, and consequently not let out any of the contents of the hopper, which is necessary to preserve the contents of the hopper from waste, by rolling the machine the reverse way to that when at work. It is called a prong because it is fixed on the outside of the tumbler, with two ears, through which and the bottom of the tumbler is a little pinion, by which the hole that the dibble makes will be filled up, and the end covered over, as the dibble will deposit the grain between the prong, which is driven into the ground, at the same instant the bars lift the lower part of the tumbler and prong, and consequently the dibble must be fixed into the earth in the same proportion as the bars lift the lower ends. The hind part of the dibble is hollowed sufficiently to convey the grain to the ground; the lower part is pointed, and the front is about the thickness of a coulter, because it has two motions, being struck into the ground, and passing forward at the same time. The upper end is placed in an eye of iron, about as much above the joint as the point is below, fixed to the outside of the hopper, through which it passes freely every time it strikes into the ground: this is done by the motion of the tumbler, which turns out the seed at the same instant.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* * * *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

SO much of the attention of many of our leading artists has been lately engrossed by the commemoration of the public characters that have been lost to the country and their friends, that we have not had the usual number of prints

on other subjects. We take this opportunity of suggesting a hope, that some of the engravers will make a little change in their manner, in a particular that we have often observed: i. e. what, we believe, is in the engraver's cant called subduing

fuddling the lights; which in some modern productions that we have seen, has been carried to such a height, that the artist, acting like a tyrannic conqueror, has not only subdued but exterminated them. This produces heaviness and infidelity. It was the opinion of Rubens, and after him of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that a print required more light than a picture; because a picture is relieved and animated by local colours, while the engraver has nothing but black and white to produce his effect with. This was the judgment of Rubens, whose advice and friendly admonitions produced a Bölfwert, a Voterman, and a long *et cetera* of the first engravers that the world ever witnessed.

A full-length Print of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Painted by J. R. Smith; etched and published by S. W. Reynolds, Pall-mall-street, October 1806.

Our readers may recollect a very fine mezzotinto print, which was engraved by Mr. Reynolds from J. R. Smith's picture, and which we noticed at the time it was published, with the approbation to which it had every claim: this is a small and slight etching copied from it.

The Right Honourable C. J. Fox, late Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Engraved from a Drawing taken from the original Picture in the possession of J. Underwood, Esq. I. Gillbank sc.; published by Gillbank, 46, Upper Ratbone Place.

This is by no means a well chosen resemblance of the great statesman lately lost to his country and to his friends. It displays the countenance of a man suffering extreme inconvenience from bodily pain, rather than that of one whose mental endowments were so strongly marked in his face.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M. P. I. Hoppner, pinxt., C. Turner sculp.; published by Turner, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.

We have seen portraits by this painter that we have thought better designed; but the mezzotinto is engraved in a very masterly style, and it may fairly be classed as a very fine print.

Earl Percy. Painted by T. Phillips, and engraved by S. W. Reynolds, by whom it is inscribed to the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.

Of many of Mr. Phillips's portraits we have had occasion to speak in the highest terms; but in some of those which he

exhibited last year, and in that now under consideration, almost all the face is thrown into shadow. This, in pictures by painters who are not choice in their colouring, gives the figures an appearance of having dirty faces; and is altogether a trick of singularity, unworthy of such an artist as Mr. Phillips.

In the management of the print, the engraver has displayed his usual ability, and shewn both skill and taste; but for want of light, the life and soul of a print, the effect is in a degree milky and feeble, which is by no means the characteristic of engravings by Reynolds.

Two Prints engraved by Facius, from two Pictures painted by Ossiae. Published by Facius, Macclesfield-street, and Molteno, Pall-Mall.

This pair of prints are extremely well engraved in the chalk style, from two very beautiful cabinet pictures in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Balmer.

Pointers—Setters. Painted by Sartorius; engraved by W. Ward, Engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and published by J. Linnell, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury.

Two very fine mezzotinto plates, from pictures in which the animals are delineated with great spirit and fidelity, and the back-grounds are both appropriate and picturesque.

Devis's picture of the death of Lord Nelson is in a forward state. In the delineation of this, and similar subjects, we have sometimes seen an artist, in his zeal to display agony or any other passion, so far o'erstep the modesty of nature, that he has given us theatrical bombast in the place of historical painting. Of this Mr. Devis is not guilty. In the principal character he has preserved what those best acquainted with the heroic original consider as a very striking resemblance; and to it he has united an expression of countenance, that we think is conceived in a similar spirit to what is expressed by Mr. Bell, in his admirable *Essay on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting*; where, after a very fine sketch and description of *despair, rage, and bodily pain* arising from mortal wounds, he thus continues:

"If a man is shot, there will be no such furious expression; there is here often a strange and inexplicable nervous effect, a trembling and sinking of the body with faintness and oppression; the face and body pale, cold, and livid. In

a mortal gun-shot wound, the character of the hero is lost. It yields to the universal law; yet the feebleness of the palpitating breast and the bewildered eye in the death of a great man, strike us in certain circumstances more forcibly, perhaps, than if we saw him in all his glory."

A whole-length mezzotinto Print of Lord Nelson, from the last portrait he sat for, painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A., and now placed in St. Andrew's Hall in the city of Norwich, is engraving under the direction of Mr. Freeman, London-lane, in that city. The size of the plate will be 18 inches by 28. Proofs, to subscribers, two guineas; prints, to subscribers, one guinea. Half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Lord Nelson. Engraved by C. Knight, from a Bust of his Lordship, executed in Marble by the Hon. A. S. Damer, and by her presented to the City of London, and now placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall.

This is a forcible and striking portrait, and engraved in a very masterly style. Being as large as life, and very well calculated for giving effect at a distance, it is peculiarly fit for large public buildings; and we have been told, that the corporate bodies of Southampton, Maidstone, Worcester, &c. &c., wishing to display some mark of their respect for his character, have appropriated it as an ornament to their town-halls. By Earl Spencer, Lord Moira, Lady Hamilton, and many other particular friends of his Lordship, it is highly approved, and considered as a very striking resemblance. We have been told that Mr. Davison has ordered a copy of Mrs. Damer's bust to be made by Flaxman.

Wilkie, whose picture of Scotch Boors excited so much attention at the last exhibition, is painting, for Mr. Alexander Davison, a picture of King Alfred disguised at a cottage, and the cottager's wife rating the King for having suffered some cakes that he was watching to burn. The picture is in a forward state, and the story appears to be well told. The woman appears in a violent rage, and stands with both her clenched fists in a

menacing attitude; a girl, who has touched the cakes, has burnt her fingers, and is blowing them cool, &c. &c. We have been told, that for this picture the young artist is to receive 120 pounds; and nearly the same sum for a picture of a Blind Fidler, which he is painting for Sir George Beaumont. In this, the Orpheus of a country alehouse, and his admiring audience, are well characterised and admirably grouped.

Polyautography, or the Art of taking Impressions from Drawings made on a Stone, without any Engraving. By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that we some time ago noticed this new and very extraordinary invention, in which the artist, with a pen and a particular kind of ink, or with a peculiar kind of chalk prepared on purpose, may make a drawing on stone with the same facility and freedom that it could be made on paper. By a simple chemical process, this single drawing is rendered capable of yielding a greater number of impressions than could be taken from a copper-plate engraving, without the interference of the graver or any other instrument. These impressions must necessarily be *fac-similes* of the original drawing, every line, dot, &c. being identically the same. This art was originally under the direction of Mr. P. Andre, who commenced a work, of which he published two numbers, containing specimens of Polyautography by eminent artists. This work Mr. Vollweiter now proposes to continue, and has published a third number, containing six drawings, price 10s. 6d. or 2s. each. The drawings to this number are made by Mr. C. Heath, I. T. Serres, H. B. Chalon, C. Gefiner, W. Havell, R. Cooper.

Mr. BISSETT, of Birmingham, with his usual activity, has produced an elegant medallion of Mr. Fox, the likeness of which is excellent, and the execution equal to either of his former medallions of Lord Nelson or Mr. Pitt.

Another highly characteristic likeness of the same illustrious character has been produced by MEYER, from the well-known bust of Nollekens.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Madrigal for One, Two, and Three Voices, with Piano-Forte and Violin Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Esq. of Birmingham, the Music by W. Howgill, Whitchaven. 2s.

MR. Howgill, in the music he has given to these words, has, we must in candour say, evinced much taste and judgment. The sense, in most instances, is well expressed; the general cast of the melody is fanciful and engaging, and the accompaniments are spirited and appropriate. The poetry is so good as to sanction our following the example of Mr. Howgill, who quotes the first four lines in his title page:

" Why repreis fond Love's emotion?
Why the mighty pow'r disown?
Call it not fantastic notion—
Gods the pleasing pain have known."

Six easy Solos for a Violoncello and Bass, in which are introduced favourite Airs, by Robert Lindley. 8s.

These solos, though written in a perfectly familiar style, exhibit so much of that taste and refinement for which this great master on the violoncello has long been so greatly distinguished, that they cannot fail to prove highly useful to all practitioners on that manly instrument. Among the airs with which Mr. Lindley has chosen to enrich his publication, we find those of "Lovely Nymph, assuage my Anguish," "Let Ambition fire thy Mind," and "There's no Luck about the House," all which form excellent middle movements, and are certainly well suited to the character and genius of the violoncello.

Overture (No. XV.) for the Piano Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Caroline Beresford, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

In this overture, the general cast of which does much credit to Mr. Latour's taste and fancy, we find the favourite air of "With lowly Suit and plaintive Ditty" very judiciously introduced. The effect of the whole is so pleasing, and the composition is so well calculated to improve the juvenile finger, that we doubt not of its being well received among piano-forte practitioners.

Elegiac Stanzas, tributary to the Memory of that illustrious Patriot and Statesman, the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Inscribed to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, by his Lordship's most obedient humble Servant, the Author. 2s.

The words of this laudable tribute to the memory of one of the greatest states-

men and senatorial orators this country has ever produced, are by Mr. E. Button, and do credit both to his ingenuity and patriotism; the music is by Mr. John Hector Townend, and, taken in the aggregate, is by no means ill conceived. The harmony and modulation are respectable, while the expression, generally speaking, is just, and in some instances strikingly forcible.

"The Blue Bells of Scotland." Arranged as a Sonata for the Piano Forte, by I. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has displayed much of his usual taste and address in these variations, and in the formation of his passages has well consulted the convenience of the juvenile hand. The execution is progressive, and will be found highly useful.

"The Shopkeepers," a new Song to an old Tune. The Harmonies and Accompaniments by William Howgill. The Words by an Amateur.

The old tune Mr. Howgill has adopted for these humourous words, written in answer to the French Emperor's calling the English a "nation of shopkeepers," is that of the well-known song of "If you have the sense but to balance a farrow," and which very aptly expresses the meaning of the poet. In the symphonies we find introduced the popular airs of the "Fall of Paris, Ally Croaker, Rule Britannia, Hearts of Oak, The Duke of York's March, The Dutty Miller, Sir David Hunter Blair, and the Roast Beef of Old England," all of which are so ingeniously incorporated with the vocal part of the music as to produce a national and striking effect.

"I'll be my Sandy's Lass for Life," a favourite Scots Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, composed by John Ross. The Poetry by Mr. Rannie. 1s.

This is an engaging little ballad, and will form a worthy addition to the catalogue of Mr. Ross's ingenious and numerous vocal productions. The melody is perfectly Scotch, and will not fail to please those who are partial to the pure simple Caledonian strain.

"Ye Visions Wild," a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe. Composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are from the poetic pen of Mr. Diamond, is elegant

gant in its melody, and expressive of the sentiments it is meant to illustrate. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingeniously constructed, and ranges, in point of effect, much above the generality of instrumental appendages.

Wife, Children, and Friends. A favourite Ballad, written by the Hon. William Robert Spencer. The Melody composed by Mr. Dignum; the Accompaniment by the Hon. John Spencer. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad does credit to Mr. Dignum's imagination; yet we must say that he is not a little indebted for the general good effect to the excellence of the words and the accompaniment.

Air Gracesque for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.

There is much ingenuity in the general

idea of this composition; and performed as it is intended, it must produce much brilliancy of effect. It is however, perhaps, on the whole, more fanciful than judicious, and less useful than novel.

Lucinda and Henry. Written by Mr. E. Basset. Set to Music by I. Bird. 1s.

Though we cannot speak in very flattering terms of this composition, we by no means deny it merit. The melody is in some instances agreeable, and the expression tolerably just and correct.

Three Blue Beads in a Blue Bladder, a certain Cure for the Blue Devils. 1s.

"Three Blue Beads" is a whimsical production, and, if properly performed, will prove capable of pretty powerfully exciting the risible faculties.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

After the regulation of penal law, we come to a rare branch of our statutes, the EXONERATIVE.

Those which we have now to mention under this head are two.

First, 46 Geo. III., ch. 35,

"An Act to review and amend so much of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, for granting certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland, as provides for the exempting from the said Duties Bank-Notes and Bank-Post-Bills issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland." 5th May, 1806.

It recites "An Act (43 Geo. III., c. 121,) for granting to his Majesty several Duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the Commissioners for managing the Stamp-Duties in Ireland," which enacted the exemption on payment of a compensation as therein directed.

It also recites an Act intitled "An Act (44 Geo. III., c. 68,) for granting to his Majesty certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland," repealing the exemption.

And enacts, that all bank-notes and bank-post-bills issued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland shall be exempt, from year to year, from all stamp-duty, on such compensation as shall be yearly settled and agreed between the said Governor and Company, and the Lord High Treasurer of Ireland, or the Commissioners of the Treasury of Ireland.

The next is, Ch. 36,

"An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the last Session of Parliament as charges a Du-

ty of Three Shillings upon certain Tenements or Dwelling-Houses in Ireland."—5th May, 1806.

This recites the former Act, (45 Geo. III. c. 19,) by which a duty was imposed of three shillings on every dwelling-house not having more than six windows, with exception where the occupier has not goods to the value of ten pounds over and above debts, and where the rent is not fifty shillings, and where the occupier does not pay more rent for house and land together than five pounds, and also with the exception of money paid for corn-acres, potatoe-land by the crop, and for grazing.

And the Act then proceeds to repeal the three-shilling tax entirely.

We now come to the division stated in the title ACTS OF INDEMNITY.

Under this head we have Ch. 7, the common annual Act of Indemnity,

"An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively until the 25th Day of December, 1806; and to permit such Persons in Great-Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attorneys and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Michaelmas Term, 1806." March 22, 1806.

The former part of this Act recites the statutes usually called the Corporation and Test Acts, Acts which the wisdom and

and liberality of the present age have not yet reached to the extent of repealing, it has long been found necessary to render them tolerable by Acts from time to time postponing their operation, and taking off their effect.

It recites 1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 13; 13 Car. II., st. 2, c. 1; 25 Car. II., st. 2, c. 2; 30 Car. II., st. 2; 8 Geo. I., c. 6; 9 Geo. I., c. 26; 13 Geo. II., c. 20; 6 Geo. III., c. 53; — the second and third of which are the Corporation and Test Acts; the fourth, that against Papists; the fifth, that which receives the affirmation of Quakers, thereby enabling them to give testimony according to their conscience in civil matters; the sixth, the Indemnifying Act of the late reign, which has been the basis of the subsequent Acts; the seventh respects the qualification of Justices; the eighth, for altering the Oath of Abjuration and Assurance; and for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and for preventing any inconveniences which might otherwise happen by means of omissions, it extends the time for qualifying to the period stated in the title.

The next subject of consideration is very similar, that of an ACT OF SUSPENSION.

This is, Ch. 18,

"An Act to continue until," &c.

This has been already noticed under the head of Commercial Laws.

We shall here only notice, that the 45th Geo. III., c. 88, (misprinted 73 in the margin of 46 Geo. III., c. 18,) continues two temporary Acts, 43 Geo. III., c. 136, 44 Geo. III., c. 64. Of these 43 Geo. III., c. 136, recites various statutes, the first of them 13 Rich. II., st. 1, c. 11, (anno 1389,) and thence of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James, Anne, and George I., ending 13 Geo. I., c. 23, prescribing regulations for the manufacturing, sale, and exportation, of woollen-cloths, the use of gig-mills; and also recites 5 Eliz., c. 4, § 31, as to apprentices; and it stays proceedings on application of defendant in any action or prosecution. Such proceedings are now further stayed by the statute above described.

Ch. 23, so far as it is an Act of Indemnity, has been already noticed under military laws.

Our next falls under the head of GENERAL CIVIL STATUTES in regulation of the recovery of debt.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 25,
MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

"An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of his present Majesty, (c. 74,) for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland."

Our last division is an Act under the head of MISCELLANEOUS, or, as it has long been called, in very intelligible, though not very elegant, language, an Hotch-potch Act.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 29,

"An Act for reviving and continuing several Laws and Customs — relating to the establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland: and to the prohibiting the Exportation from, and the permitting the Importation into, Great Britain of Corn; and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of provision without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1809: and for continuing several laws relating to granting a Bounty upon certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported from Great Britain, and taking off the Duties on Importation into Great Britain of Foreign raw Linen Yarns made of Flax: to the granting a Bounty upon the Importation into Great Britain of Hemp, and rough and undressed Flax, from his Majesty's Colonies in America; and to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fisheries; and for reviving and continuing the several Laws relating to the Regulating the Prices at which Corn and Grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and to the Admission to entry in Great Britain of Oil of Elubber of Newfoundland, taken by his Majesty's Subjects carrying on the Fishery from and residing in the said Island: and for continuing an Act of the Twenty-third Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufactures of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain: and for reviving and continuing several Laws relating to the permitting the Importation into Great Britain of Hides and other Articles in Foreign Ships; and to the Prohibiting the Exportation from Ireland of Corn or Potatoes, or other Provisions; and to the Permitting the Importation into Ireland of Corn, Fish, and Provision, without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1808: and for reviving and continuing an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the Encouragement of the Flaxen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1827: and for amending and further continuing an Act made in the 7th Year of his present Majesty, for the free Importation into Great Britain of Cochineal and Indigo until the 25th Day of March, 1809." April 2, 1806.

[Nov. 1,

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- A**LFHAM William, Tokenhouse-yard, broker. (Wilde, Jun., Castle-street)
 Armstrong John, High-street, Southwark, linen draper. (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury Inn)
 Adams Alfred, Chester place, Lambeth, timber merchant, (John Hutton, Dean street)
 Arnold William Barrow, Rotherhithe, carver. (Sweet, Fisher street)
 Bragge Joseph, Cirton, dealer and chapman. (Spike, No. 4, Elm court)
 Bowen Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row)
 Bottomley Samuel, Salford, liquor merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
 Bauck Tidmar, Queen street, sugar refiner. (Rivington, Fenchurch street)
 Bowler John, Bishopswearmouth, hatter. (Scott, Mildred's court)
 Blackburn George, London, insurance broker. (Black Rock, Mildred's court)
 Carrington John, Manchester, hardwareman. (Lamb, Aldergate street)
 Clarke William, Wapping, butcher. (Hedley, Warren square)
 Dibble John, Great Mary le street, cheesemonger. (Parry, 14, Great Mary-le-Bone)
 Davis Thomas, Duke street, apothecary. (Luckett and Co. Wilson street)
 Peak n John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curistor street)
 Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Furber William, and Robert Furber, Hanham, and John Furber of Bath, tallow chandlers. (James, Gray's inn)
 Geddes James, Cleveland street, flour dealer. (Sheppard, Hyde street)
 Greening Thomas, Cam, clothier. (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
 Harding Anne, Bristol, haberdasher. (Heelis, Staples inn)
 Halbert Alice, and George Halbert, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers. (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court)
 Halloway William, Burfley, and Thomas Greening of Cam, clothiers. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
 Haydon Laurence, Cheltenham, linen draper. (Walker, Old Jewry)
 Home Thomas, Bishop's castle, mercer. (Davis, Essex street)
 Hofer Joseph, Poole, linen draper. (Fletcher, Cecil street)
 Jackson Thomas, Liverpool, hatter. (Blacklock, Mildred's court)
 Jones Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John's street, Bedford row)
 Jackson James, Richmond, grocer, &c. (Fairless, 10, Staples inn)
 Kirk Ralph, Manchester, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Knowles James, Gwynder, innkeeper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn)
 Lilley James, Staley bridge, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Mather George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, builders. (Cheshire and Co. Manchester)
 Metz Simon, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas street)
 M'Hardy Charles, William Simon, Arrowmith Meddleton, and James Lythgoe, Liverpool, tobacconist. (Ellis, Curistor street)
 Norman Thomas, Shensland, innkeeper. (Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand)
 Oliver Francis, Tottenham high cross, grocer. (Wright and Bozell, Chancery lane)
 Park J. Joffe, Egbonion, rope maker. (John Lowe, Rathey street)
 Poole Robert, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper. (Blandford and Co. King's bench walk)
 Parfitt John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, grocer. (Mr. Sheppard, Hyde street)
 Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Rose James Arundel, Paul's court, linen draper. (Templer, Duke street)
 Stubbs John, Baffld, house carpenter. (Glastonbury and Co. Isaac Temple)
 Smith John, Ridings, clothier. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Storey William, Elias Smallwood, and James Schotes, Manchester, calico printers. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Stevenson David, Strand, boat maker. (M. Ho, Ely place)
 Graveston George, Preston, cotton manufacturer. (Blackwell and Cook, Temple)
- S**waine Charles, Birmingham, tobacconist. (Bontlower, Devonshire street)
 Thompson John, Hand court, Thames street, patois. (Humphrey's, Tokenhouse yard)
 Willott Richard, and Joseph Jones, Manchester, manufacturers. (Boufefield, Bouvere street)
 Willott Richard, Salford, manufacturer. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street)
 Yates William, Handsworth, bleacher. (Jackson, Hart court, Temple)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Ayres John, Sun street, tallow chandler, November 4
 Arboine James, Crutched Friars, wine merchant, November 5
 Angus William, Rochester, linen draper, November 4
 Alexander John, South Lambeth, coal merchant, November 15, final
 Anderson John Robert, Throgmorton street, November 19
 Beech William, Ludlow, mercer, October 20
 Battersby Charles, Wapping, High street, ship chandler, November 8
 Barth William, Chester, linen draper, October 20
 Buxton John, Harwich, linen draper, October 30, final
 Bristow Charles, Newgate street, draper, November 18
 Burke John French, Cannon street, ship owner, November 8
 Bennett James, and Thomas Bennett, Huntingdon, drapers, November 3, final
 Bate Fortesque, Vigo lane, printseller, November 15
 Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer, November 4
 Boyes John, Portsmouth, mercer, November 15
 Carlier John, and William Wilkinson, Stockport, music manufacturers, October 22
 Campbell John, Epworth, mercer, October 27, final
 Coriels Richard, Blackburn, cotton spinner, November 6, final
 Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer, November 18
 Dexter Stephen, Beipar, dealer and chapman, October 22
 Drayton John, Carshalton, victualler, November 8
 Dewdney William, Fleet street, jeweller, November 1
 Dawson James, Copthall buildings, w. rehoulman, November 5
 Dixon James, Manchester, merchant, November 14, final
 Edwards Thomas, Wrotham, shopkeeper, October 20
 Farmer Thomas, Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, November 1
 Furini's Mark, John White, and Robert String, Sheffield, platers, October 30
 Farriar William, Salford, plumber, October 29
 French George, Great Eastcheap, broker, November 8
 Flint Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant, November 3
 Featherstone Joseph, Tunbridge, shopkeeper, November 8, final
 Green John, and James, Lanesborough, Manchester, haberdashers, November 3, final
 Gillatt John, Joseph Hawkesworth, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, brewers, November 6, final
 Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, November 1
 Goodbody John, Abingdon, breeches maker, November 20, final
 Hayes John, Charlton row, dyer, October 22
 Hawthorne John, jun., Wirksworth, linen draper, October 22
 Hodgson William, Strand, stationer, November 8
 Hole Barnet, Painswick, clothier, October 29, final
 Hart Thomas, Bristol, merchant, October 28
 Hayes George, John street, merchant, November 15
 Hampell Johanna, King's road, potter, November 7
 Humfrys William, Sen. and W. Humfrys, jun., Old Fish street, grocers, November 4, final
 Horth John, Norwich, upholsterer, November 15
 Jonkin John, Bethlin green, horse dealer, October 18
 Jones Humphrey Richard, Type street, November 15
 Jackson John, Oxford street, linen draper, November 4
 Judia Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 8
 Kendall William, Manchester street, builder, November 8
 Lingling Samuel Levi, and William Henry Lingling, Green Lettice lane, merchants, November 15
 Lawley William Cleobury, Mortimer, timber merchant, October 20
 Lees John, and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 31
 Lyon James, Savage Gardens, merchant, November 4
 Matherman James, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, November 8, final
 McCourt John, Liverpool, merchant, October 29
 Macfarlin Duncan, Welling street, warehouseman, November 8
 Major William, Huntingdon, grocer, November 3
 Morris Robert, Wigan, cotton manufacturer, November 19
 Morley John, Sewardstone, miller, November 11
 Martin Thomas, Coleman street, and John Henry Ford, wool brokers, November 8
 Nichols Samuel, jun., Bath, upholsterer, November 1
 Nutt John, Blackfriars street, cheesemonger, November 6, final

Oller

Aber Benjamin, Falmouth, merchant, October 20
 Alduck Joseph, Kidderminster, miller, October 20
 Powell William, Broad Street, linen draper, November 9
 Payne William, Carter Lane, druggist, November 15
 Robinson George and John, Paternoster row, booksellers, November 8
 Rutherford John, Reading, hosier, October 27, final
 Rutherford William Henry, Michael Field, and James Estwistle, Manchester, cotton spinners, November 1
 Randall William, sen. Manningtree, innkeeper, October 30, final
 Stevens Joseph, Gravesend, linen draper, November 1
 Skinner William, Greenwich, vintner, October 18
 Smalley John, William Elliston, and Robert Walmley, Blackburn, manufacturers, October 25
 Spicer Howard, Weelde, maltster, November 15
 Southern John, Gomingsby, brewer, October 18
 Stann Santa, Wisbech, plumber, October 27
 Simpkins Thomas, William Taylorson, John Sanderson, and Joseph Granger, Stokefle, bankers, November 10
 Thacker Charles, jun. Caister, October 23, final
 Treleott James, Exeter, dyer, November 2, final
 True Thomas, Stamford, draper, November 7, final
 Taylor James, Newton Mour, cotton spinner, November 3, final
 Thomas Durien Thomas, Portsea, stationer, November 5

Tullock John, jun. Savage gardens, merchant, November 29
 Uther John William, Clerkenwell, vintner, October 28
 Vickers Jane, Bath, milliner, November 3
 Walms John, jun. Lye, vintner, October 20
 Wallas Robert, King street, linen draper, November 4
 Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thoday, Poultry, Scotch factors, October 18
 Willis Thomas, Bath, carpenter, November 5
 White James, Newnham, pattern ring maker, October 27, final
 Woods William, and Lydia Woods, Hampstead, carpenters, November 15
 Whitehead Robert, Sheffield, cornfactor, October 28
 Walford Richard, Chester, brewer, October 29
 Woodcroft Thomas and John Woodcroft, Sheffield, comb maker, October 30
 Waddington Samuel Ferrard, York street, banker, October 28
 Webster John Thomas, High street, Borough, haberdasher, November 5, final
 Wood Joseph, Andenshaw, cotton spinner, November 14, final
 Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 8, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 25th a proclamation was issued for dissolving the late Parliament; and the usual bustle between candidates and electors, which marks the period of a general election, has since pervaded the whole kingdom. Whig candidates are every where sought for; and wherever they have started, they appear to stand a chance of succeeding. The people have suffered so much from the passive obedience and unlimited confidence of some late Parliaments, that, if they are true to themselves, they will ascertain the principles and motives of the men they return.

The negociation with France having been protracted till, in the opinion of many persons, we appeared to be suing with too much abjectness to an Upstart, who would ascribe our desire of peace to our fears, our Ambassador at length returned; and the British government have issued a Declaration, of which the following is a copy:

The negociations in which his Majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his Majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his Majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which, even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquillity is regard-

ed only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitting projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation; and a distinct assurance was added, that his Majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his Majesty to afford a just foundation for negotiating: it was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his Majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this basis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed; at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of full powers in the person in-

trusted by his Majesty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majesty for opening a regular negotiation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a minister, sent by the Emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his Majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and interests of his Imperial Majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate precisely on the same principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his Majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope of any favourable issue to the negotiation, that his Majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his Majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquillity of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of his allies; a proposal which his Majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his Majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favourable issue of the negotiation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his Majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct articles, and even to conclude on those grounds a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

This form of negotiating was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majesty more nearly approaching than before to the original basis of negotiation; but these were still far short of what his Majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his Majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negotiation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negotiation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable issue could be entertained. His Majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his Majesty trusts, with confidence,

to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that, in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British Empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

PRUSSIA.

The die is cast between France and Prussia. The King of Prussia and the *roi-défiant* Emperor of the French left their capitals, and placed themselves at the head of their respective armies, about the same period. The French assembled in myriads in Franconia, and on the frontiers of Saxony; and the King of Prussia brought together at least 200,000, near Weimar and Jena.

It was the obvious policy of the Prussians to refuse their right; and with all their forces to prevent their left from being turned. Any person who views in a map the course of the Saal, will perceive that, if the French became masters of the eastern side of that river, Dresden and Berlin were exposed, and the Prussian army cut off from its allies and all its resources.

Bonaparte required no capacity above that of an ideot to induce him then to force the Prussian left wing; and in this he was permitted easily to succeed; the native Germans suffering parties of only thirty or forty French to advance twenty miles into the rear of the Prussian army. As soon as the French had, by forced-marches, and with little or no obstruction, got possession of the eastern side of the Saal, and of the country behind the Prussian army, the latter began to retreat, and after a bloody conflict on the 14th, succeeded in forcing a passage towards Magdeburg, leaving Prussia and Saxony at the mercy of the French.

With means so mismanaged, is it to be wondered that the scourge of mankind succeeds as he does in overturning empires?

Previously to the commencement of hostilities, his Prussian Majesty issued the following animated appeal to the nations of Europe:

As his Majesty the King of Prussia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it necessary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumstances which have imposed this duty on his Majesty.

The politics of France have been the scourge of humanity during the last fifteen years. Those men who, in rapid succession, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only sought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their existence in the wretchedness of the people, may be viewed without astonishment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the same necessity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, invested with the supreme power, victorious, surrounded by weaker states, friendly-disposed governments, or conquered and exhausted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatness of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happiness, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to say, that French politics still remained the same. An insatiable ambition was still the ruling passion of France. She made use of arms and of treaties with the same view. The peace of Amiens was scarcely concluded, before the signal for the first acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent states, were compelled to accept a constitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the consequence.

Peace, however, still continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchased it by incalculable sacrifices. In the midst of this peace, nevertheless, the French troops invaded the Electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were shut against the British flag; and the better to effect her object, France took possession of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free state, which was still more a stranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midst of this peace also, the same troops, a few months after, violated the German territory, in such a manner as to wound the honour of the nation still deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke d'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguished among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In spite of the most positive promises, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France: Lucca was very near sharing the same fate. Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a solemn occasion—an occasion which imposed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wished not to extend the limits of his territory. Besides, France was bound,

by

by a treaty with Russia, to put the King of Sardinia in possession of indemnities in Italy. Instead of fulfilling that obligation, she made herself mistress of every object which could have been serviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wished to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchase by gold the deceitful security of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invasion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been subjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to these acts of violence, a system of abuse and injury remained still to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itself the voice of government, was chosen as a chronicle of the attacks incessantly made upon every crowned head.

Prussia could be no stranger to any of these general acts of oppression. Many of them were nearly connected with her substantial interests; especially as the wisdom of that system which considers the states of Europe as members of the same family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one state exposed the rest to danger, was sufficiently manifest to experience.

Still it is most essentially necessary to represent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Prussia.

It were superfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Prussia. Prussia was the first power that acknowledged him. No promises, no menaces had been able to shake the King's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could prescribe was most amply afforded during a period of six years. Prussia esteemed a valiant nation, which also had learned, on its part, to respect Prussia both in war and peace; and she did justice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of these times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Prussia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this she had countenanced an act of injustice; therefore was it her first view to remedy it. She offered herself for it instead of England, under the condition that the latter should cede it. It must, however, at least be recollect, that thus a boundary was prescribed to France, which she should not pass. Napoleon solemnly pledged himself not to compromise the neutrality of the northern states; to exercise no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increase the number of troops in the Electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to these stipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was seized; every one knows that the Hanse Towns were laid under con-

tribution, under the appellation of loans, or by any means for their interest, but exactly in the same manner as if France had been at war with them. For the first of these injuries, his Majesty contented himself with accepting an inadequate satisfaction. Of the second he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehensions and representations on the part of the Hanse Towns. His Majesty, on his part, did not scruple to make any sacrifice, as the preservation of peace was the dearest wish of his heart.

The patience and sufferance of every other court were exhausted sooner than that of his Majesty. — War again broke out on the continent—the situation of the King, with respect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promised to suffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Russians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Prussia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the least advantage; and, by a singular concatenation of circumstances, it seemed that Prussia, who only wished to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer pursue her former system, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which resulted from this situation of affairs was on the side of France; and the King was daily threatened with a collision, not less formidable to him, than decisively favourable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the King had given to the French government the strongest proof of his determination, and a singular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, should be chosen by Napoleon to do the King the most sensible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anspach, which took place on the 3d of October, in the last year, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the provincial administration, and of his Majesty's minister?

This contest between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the last, on the one part; and the abuse of power, the insolence inspired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued several years. The King declared to the French government that he considered all his connections with it as dissolved. He placed his armies on a footing suitable to circumstances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of security remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace established upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His Majesty offered the allies to be the mediator in negotiations for such a peace, and to support them with all his force. It is

sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed: the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His Majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security, and that of his neighbours, his first object.

The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side, a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and (if Napoleon had so pleased) a firm, political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the King, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers; all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable

advantages to Prussia. The King, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The King approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the King had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her: but when his Majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negotiations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recall of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.

The King, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The King determined to continue the part he had

had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; carelets of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just, the King fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the King was, that this alliance isolated his Majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask; and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

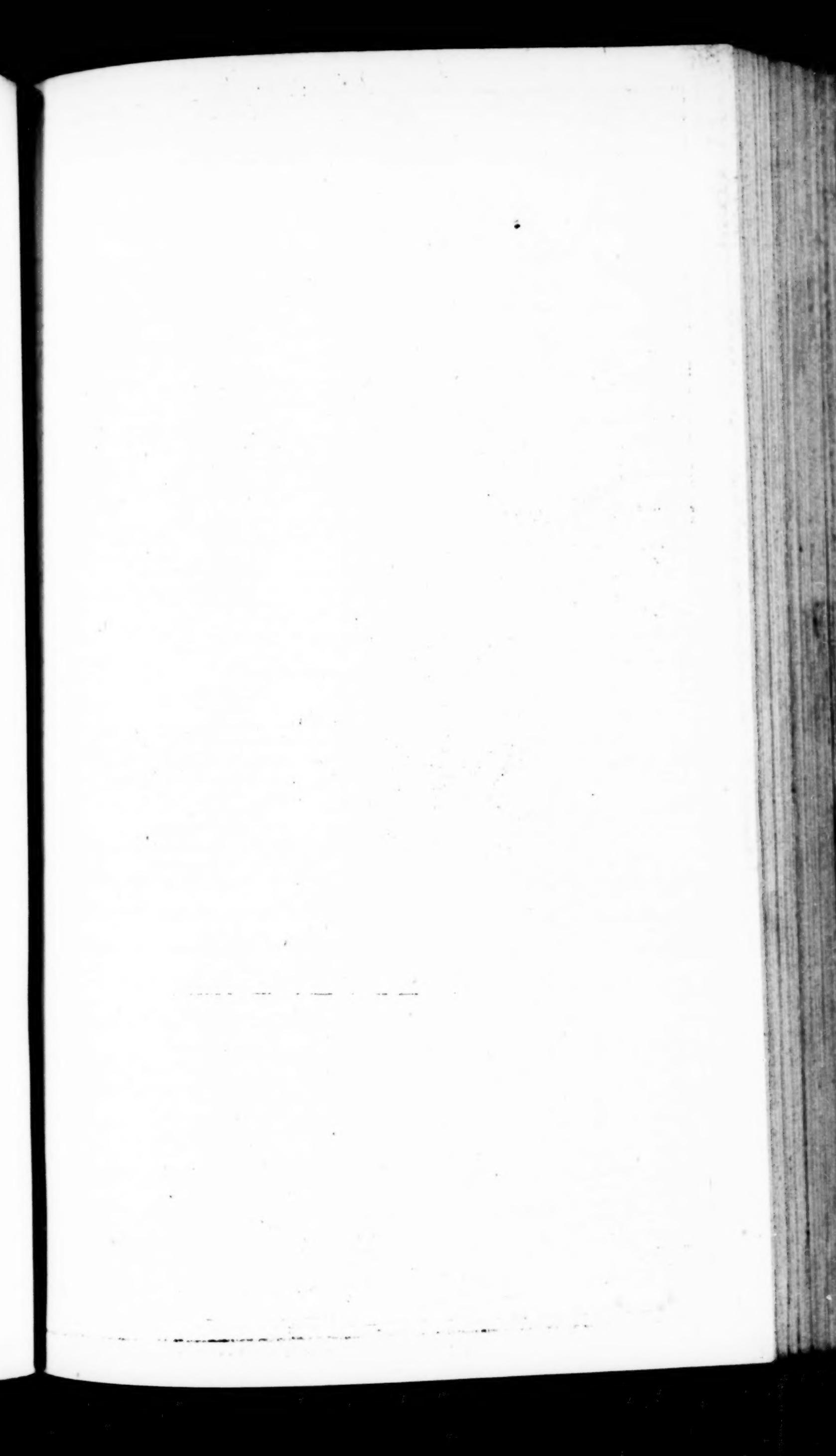
The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had alio expressly prescribed to the powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently, also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the Empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary

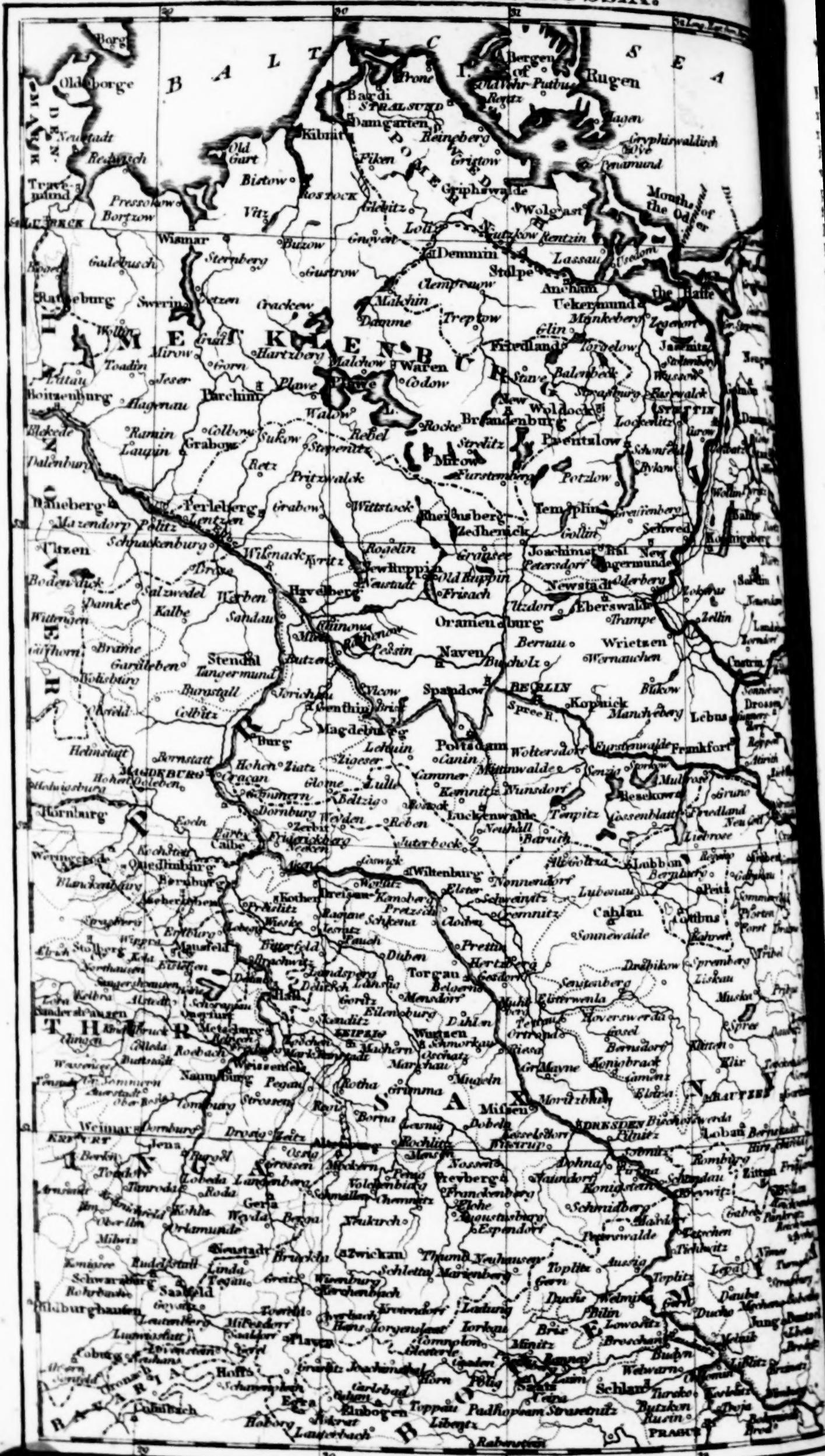
event? Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish, with a stroke of the pen, a constitution of a thousand years' duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested; or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league; or Prussia, interested intimately in that league thus arbitrarily dissolved—No: wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The King commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably, forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and, at least, abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained by the blood of their brethren.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the King in all his allied states. The existence of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the King had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this Prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his Majesty to the Prince,



SEAT of WAR in PRUSSIA.



Prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the King could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before he had received from the Emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the Abbeys of Esien, Werden, and Elten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded province. Great labour was employed, in vain, to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new Duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon. The King had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisca and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbeys.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation of "The Great Empire" was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The Emperor at length informed his Majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the King to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success: at the moment

MONTHLY MAG., No. 149.

of the birth of any new project, to throw out a line to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The King adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the secession of the princes who had acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The King took measures to establish this league, but on other principles than those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banner; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the King to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia.

We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place, care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the Confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germs of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the Elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, the Kings of Witemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour.—Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the Elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the King was advised to be an alliance, of which Hesse was to form the first bulwark; endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whom family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his Majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient.—Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the

Elector of Hesse, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the King, that Prince who had been twice deceived in a most shameless manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He still possessed the territory of Fulda. This was promised to the Elector; and it would have been given, had the Elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.

His Majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be disputed with him, for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the states of the confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a master.

But even after this—his Majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the King considered whether a combination might not be found which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Russia has refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the King to seize those states, with the three-fold view—first, to revenge himself on the King of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany.—But the King had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not superfluous to remark that, in this insidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Petersburg took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic islands. He

will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies.

These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia—we now approach the moment which determined his Majesty.

Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss—one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power, and in her power it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the north were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the Electorate. The King is in possession of the proofs.

War was now in fact declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany, and for what purposes?—Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans; to treat Kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals citizens, only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws, who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns; and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked: and this at a time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of nations. These armies were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force in Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cataro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knobelsdorff was sent to Paris with the final declarations of his Majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for discussion was past, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared still desirous to protract it. General Knobelsdorff had orders to insist on this demand. It was not the whole of the King's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence.

existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions, arguments, the real value of which were known by long experience, were the only answer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced;—but with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all. It was insolently notified to the King's ministers, that the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, would not be suffered to join the northern confederation; but that France would take them under her protection, in the same manner as in the other confederation she had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The King was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contrast of conduct incensed the King to the utmost. He received from the Emperor a letter full of these assurances of esteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves even on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn, when the minister of the Emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the King by assurances on assurances of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the King and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution: insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war. The King can treat flanders that are merely abusive with contempt; but when these flanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them merely with contempt.

The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were,

1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental Act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the

three abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves—they shew how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His Majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations he sees around him, daily, give him that answer. The King can henceforth confide the honour and safety of his crown only to arms: he has recourse to them with pain, since a glory purchased by the tears of his people was never his wish; but he has recourse to them with the tranquillity of confidence, since his cause is just. The King has carried his forbearance to the utmost limit, and till honour forbade him to carry it further; the King has overlooked every thing only personally injurious to himself; he has disregarded the decisions of ignorance and the attacks of calumny, always hoping that he should be able to conduct his people without injury to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds, and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length overleap itself.

His Majesty takes up arms, not to gratify a long nourished resentment, not to increase his power, nor to disturb a nation which knows how to esteem itself in its natural and lawful limits, but to protect his monarchy from the fate which is prepared for it—to maintain the people of Frederick in their independence and glory—to deliver unfortunate Germany from the yoke under which it lies—and to obtain an honourable and secure peace. The day on which he shall effect this, will afford the King his noblest triumph. The events of the war, which is now beginning, are in the disposal of supreme wisdom. The King leaves to others premature boorings, as he has long left to them the miserable enjoyment of their base invectives and unanswered calumnies. But he leads to honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and their affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, confiding in his gratitude and integrity, and who, while they fight by his side, fear not to obtain the victory, have joined their banners to his. A Sovereign, who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. The voice of nations every where invokes a blessing on his arms—and even where it is overawed into silence, is only more distinctly heard. With many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted to repose confidence in her high destiny.

Head-Quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

3 D 2

REPORT

[Nov. 1,

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

CATARRHUS	19
Pneumonia	3
Hæmoptysis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	11
Asthma	4
Paralyfis	1
Hysteria	5
Hypochondriafis	7
Hydrops pectoris	2
Erysipelas	6
Podagra	2
Asthenia	19
Morbi Cutanei	27
Morbi Infantiles	23

Coughs and other affections of the pulmonary organs, still take the lead in the existing multitude of diseases. The asthmatic moiſt especially ſuffer; to the welfare of whose lungs fogs are formidable opponents.

The faculties and feelings of the vigorous and the young, even the intenſeness of cold has a tendency to corroborate and enliven; but it proves a painful and pernicious trial to a ſickly or far-advanced conſtitution.

The winter of the year is unpropitious to the winter of human life. It does not nip, it rather tends to cherih the bud and bloom of vitality; but not rarely it congeals, almost in an infant, the scanty fluid that lingers in the vessels of declining age.

During the laſt month the reporter has obſerved more than one cafe ſlated in the public papers, of an abrupt attack of apoplexy, from which the patient could not be recovered, *although* he was immeadiately bled. This reminded the reporter of what is often mentioned as a matter of ſome ſurprise, that a person ſhould be found dead in the morning, *although* the very evening before, he had eaten a more than commonly hearty ſupper. The circumstance which in each inſtance appeared to make the event remarkable was alone, perhaps ſufficient to account for its unexpected and premature occurrence.

That evacuation ſhould be regarded as a remedy, and even a ſpecific, for exhaustion; that debility in its moſt alarming thape is to be removed by the withdraving of blood, or that the effectual method of renewing intermiſſed vigour, is, to deduct any quantity of that component part of the human frame, which is the moſt intimately and effentially connected with its ſupport, are

doctrines ſo glaringly in opposition to the intimations of ordinary and unadulterated intellect, that if we did not almoſt every day ſee them acted upon, we ſhould ſcarcely conceive it poſſible that they could ever have been entertained.

The fatal reſult of an apoplectic pa-roxyfm, there is ground to ſuspect does not arife ſo often from the malady itſelf, as the mal-treatment of it.

Apoplexy implies for the moſt part, a ſtate of ſudden and almoſt ultimate exhaustion. This is often occationed by undue exercise of the mental or physical faculties.

Under ſuch circumstances it would appear more natural to add, an artificial and extraordinary, rather than to deduct, a natural and accuſtomed stimulus.

When apoplexy originates from an im-proper indulgence in the luxuries of the table, it ought equally to be regarded as a condition of debility, occationed in a great measure by a fatigue of the corporeal powers.

The Epicure is not aware what *hard work* his ſtomach is obliged to undergo in vainly ſtruggling to incorporate the chaotic maſs, with which he has diſtended and opprefſed it. One may be tired by the labour of digestion, as well as by any other ſpecies of drudgery. The fibres connected with the former proceſs, are wearied by the execution, or the ineffectual endeavour to execute too heavy a task, in the fame manner as the feet are by an extraordinary degree of pedestrian employment.

Nothing can be more erroneous and miſchievous, than to ſuppoſe that per-sons who *live high*, are left enabled to bear evacuations of any kind, more eſpecially venefection.

The diſtinction, although not ſufficiently recognized, is incalculably important between the reſults of stimulation and nu-trition, between repairing by a ſupply of ſubſtantial matter, the expenditure of the fuel, and urging unfeafonably, or to an inordinate degree, the violence of the heat, or the brilliancy of the flame. "The brook-fed blood" of the hermit is richer in its qualities, and contributes more ef-fectually to the continuance of life and energy, than his, whose circulation is diurnally excited, and forcibly propelleſ, by the moſt poignant ſauces, or wines of the highest luxury and flavour. This precept

precept may be equally applied to more vulgar and plebeian habits of debauchery. The celebrated Franklin was capable of going through a greater degree of exertion with water only for his beverage, than his associates in mechanical labour could perform, who kept up their strength, as they supposed, by the deleterious products of fermentation.

Hilarity is not health, more especially when it has been aroused by factitious means. These impart the fugitive feeling

and physiognomy of vigour, at the very time that they are irreparably undermining its substance and reality. The demoniac fury of intemperance illuminates for an instant, the object which it is destroying. The brightness of an electric coruscation conceals, while it lasts, the ruin that it occasions.—It is not until after the flash, that the relics of its depredation are exposed.

J. REIN,

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

October 27, 1806.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE improvements at the Parliament House are going on with the greatest activity, and when completed will have a most magnificent appearance. The entrance into the House of Lords will be entirely new, and the Parliament Hotel is pulled down, and will be converted into offices. In the front, towards Cotton-garden, three gothic towers are in a great state of forwardness, which will be embellished by two gothic bow windows, after designs by Lady Grenville. There will be a new entrance into Westminster Hall from the House of Commons. All the Exchequer Bill Offices are altered. The body of St. Margaret's Church is now visible from Palace yard, as the old houses in the front of it are demolished, and the Board of ordnance will also be pulled down. Westminster Abbey will be repaired; the towers towards the House of Lords, which are in a very decayed state, will be new plastered with stucco, and the ornaments restored to their original state.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, during the next session, for an Act for repairing and amending the parish church of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, and for purchasing certain lands, messuages, and tenements, situate near it; and for stopping up or altering the streets, ways, or passages contiguous thereto, and making new ones, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground; and also for augmenting the yearly salary or stipend paid to the rector of the parish; for building a rectory or parsonage-house; and for raising a fund for defraying the expences which may be incurred, on account of the objects before mentioned.

MARRIED.

At Chelsea, William Gosling, esq. of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

At South Mimms, Thomas Christopher, esq. of Trinity-square, London, to Miss Sarah Caroline Seton, youngest daughter of James S. esq. of the Adelphi.

M. H. Kennedy, esq. M. D. of Great Queen-street, to Miss J. Court, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan C., esq. formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

The Rev. J. T. Hutchins, to Jane Shirley, second daughter of Daniel Shirley, esq.

The Rev. George Moore, eldest son of the late archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss H. M. Brydges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brooke B.

E. Daniels, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss M. Reynolds, of Portland-street.

John A. Bristow, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lamb, daughter of Thomas L., esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Walker, bookseller in the Strand, to Mrs. Sael, widow of Mr. S. bookseller of the same place.

Richard Teasdale, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, daughter of the late Rawson Aislabie, esq. of Newington, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Mr. Robert Dodson, nephew of Levy Smith, esq. of Hackney Wick, to Miss Elizabeth Simon, of Homerton, only daughter of the late Edward S., esq.

John Randal, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Partridge, daughter of the late John P., esq. of Wapping.

Mr. Willan, head-master of the academy in Soho-square, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Timothy P., esq. of Hornby Hall.

At Millfield house, Captain Hamilton, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby, daughter of the late Captain H.

DIED.

At Tilford near Farnham, Surrey, much lamented by her family and friends, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude, retaining her excellent faculties to the last, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, authoress of Sonnets and other celebrated works, the last of which was a History of England in a Series of Letters to a young Lady. Further particulars of her life and character will be given in an early number.

In the Little Cloisters Westminster Abbey, the Rev. William Cole, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Merham, and vicar of Shoreham, in Kent.

In Gower-street, aged 80, James Galloway, esq. who was many years a steward to the late Duke of Cumberland, and was deeply interested in the science of Freemasonry. He was D.P. G.M. for

G.M. for Sussex, and, with much assiduity, laid the foundation of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Brighton, which he never failed to attend, regularly, when at Brighton with his royal Master.

At Chelsea, Colonel *James Chalmers*.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, *Richard Butler, esq.* 83.

At his Chambers, in Gray's Inn, *Mr. Joseph Lowton*, solicitor.

Mr. Nathaniel Norton, many years master of the Hornsey Academy.

In Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Bernard Quin*, an eminent writing master.

At Palmer's Green, *William Toller*, son of Edward T., esq. of Doctor's Commons.

Henry Eggers, esq. of Woodford, Essex, one of the directors of the Phoenix Insurance Company, 67.

In Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, the Rev. *Robert Anthony Bronley*, rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and lecturer of St. John's Hackney, 71.

At Brigadier Hill, Enfield, *William Barlow, esq.*

In Birch-lane, *Mr. John Howes*, 69.

At Blackheath, *Peter Wright, esq.* of Lamb's Conduit-street, master of the Report Office in the court of chancery.

In Sloane-street, *Mr. James Plumridge*, surveyor of the district of St. Luke's, Middlesex.

At Totteridge, Herts, *Mrs. Lewis*, wife of James L., esq. of Powis-place

At Limehouse, *Robert Batson, esq.* late ship-builder, 74.

At Ealing, *Mrs. Jane Lovndes*, widow of Mr. Thomas L., formerly a bookeller in Fleet-street, 76.

At St. Pancras, *Mr. Packer*, many years of Drury-lane theatre.

In Arundel-street, Strand, *William Wilson, esq.* of Ayton in Cleveland, in the north riding of Yorkshire.

In Portman-square, the *Countess of Kenmare*. She was the eldest daughter of Michael Aylmer, of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, by whom she has left a family of four sons and two daughters.

At Hampton, *Mrs. Fisher*, mother of the Bishop of Exeter, 84.

In Durweston-street, *J. Wiggs, esq.*

In Percy-street, *William Jarvis Glover, esq.* son of Archibald G., esq. his majesty's attorney general of Trinidad.

In Church street, Newington, *Paul Bernard, esq.*, 64.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. *William Henry Fortescue*, Earl of Clermont, Viscount and Baron Clermont, of the county of Louth, Knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Monaghan, Ireland. He was born August 5, 1728; married February 29, 1752, Frances, daughter of Colonel Murray, by whom he had issue, Louisa, who married, September 21, 1788: the Rev. Mr Harrington of Norwich. His Lordship was created a viscount in 1770, with remainder to his brother, the late Right Hon. *James Fortescue*,

of Ravensdale, county of Louth, and his heirs; and in 1777, Earl of Clermont. He was the father of the turf. His Lordship succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew William Charles Fortescue, esq. who married in 1804, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Meredith, bart.

At Lambeth-cottage, the *Hon. Mrs. T. C. Ventry*—In beauty and accomplishments this lady was equalled by few, in virtue she was exceeded by none. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, she was exemplary in the performance of the duties attached to each station. She died in her 24th year, the mother of six children. As her life was spent in the practice of every christian virtue, so her death was marked with piety and resignation.

At Messina, in Sicily, on the 28th of July, aged 27, *Captain Tomlin*, of the 35th regiment of foot: (late of Kettering, Northamptonshire), assistant adjutant general to the British forces in the Mediterranean. The death of this promising young officer is a very affecting instance of the instability of human life and human hope: he had just distinguished himself by his bravery and humanity on the memorable plains of Maida, and signed the official returns of the battle, when he sunk into an early grave. In that action, so honourable to British prowess, he took an active part and escaped its perils; though one ball grazed his boot, a second wounded his horse, and a shot carried away the hilt of his sword. During the heat of the action he rescued from death, and received the submission of the French general Compere, who, wounded and dismounted, was on the point of perishing under the charge of the British bayonet. For this generous action that officer on surrendering his sword expressed his gratitude and admiration in the warmest terms. But the glory of that splendid day too short a time he enjoyed, his exertions and fatigues under a burning sun terminated in a fever, which after an illness of nine days brought him to the grave, and extinguished all the fair and glowing prospects before him, to the deep regret of his brave associates, and to the inexpressible affliction of his family and friends; who had scarce read in the Gazette the account of his safety when the painful tidings reached them of his premature death. In him his country has to lament the loss of the future services of a young officer, who displayed abilities in his profession of the first order: the army has lost one of its brightest ornaments who bid fair by his talents and genius to add still to its lustre: without a military education he had made himself well acquainted with those branches of mathematics, connected with military affairs, and of his acquirements he gave some very satisfactory proof; his leisure hours were never spent in idle dissipation, or frivolous pursuits, but constantly directed to the study of his profession and the acquisition of general knowledge. At the early age of twenty-six he had attained without purchase a considerable rank in the army. He began his military career in 1800 as a cadet in the 35th regiment of foot, under Lieutenant

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, in which he soon received a pair of colours, and served with that regiment at the occupation of Madeira and in the West Indies. At the peace of Amiens he returned to the bosom of his family and friends, remaining on half pay, till the renewal of hostilities, when he was appointed to the 97th or Queen's German Regiment, which he joined at Cork, where he gained the universal esteem of the corps: soon after at the recommendation of Colonel Gordon, who had early distinguished his merit, and ever continued his constant friend and patron, he received through General Sir John Moore a lieutenancy in his regiment the 52d. On the appointment of Colonel Gordon to the military secretaryship at the Horse Guards, he recommended him to the notice of his royal highness the commander in chief, in whose office he was received as assistant secretary; where he continued till the spring of 1803, when ill health obliging him to relinquish it, he received from his royal highness, in testimony of his approbation, a company in the newly raised regiment of Malta. On the fitting out of the then secret expedition under Sir James Craig, he was honoured with an appointment on the staff, and joined the forces at Portsmouth as assistant adjutant general; a most flattering proof of his royal highness's good opinion of him. While the expedition remained at Malta he was gazetted to the 50th, and soon after accompanied the army to the kingdom of Naples; but quitted it for Sicily on the unfortunate termination of the Austrian campaign, where he remained till a part of the forces being detached into Calabria he accompanied them as acting head of the adjutant-general's department; a new scene of glory was displayed to him, in which he well filled his part, but which eventually was destined to close all his flattering prospects, and cut him off in the bloom of life and amidst the laurels of victory. Affection will long bewail his untimely end, and fond recollection trace with his image the virtues of his manly and generous mind; while friendship will bedew his urn, and sigh over past days of happiness forever fled! His afflicted relatives who have lost a most affectionate son and a kind brother, have the sad consolation of hearing that he was beloved and respected in the army as an officer and a man, that he received the kind attentions of friendship in his last moments, and that he was honourably buried: while he who dedicates this last memorial to his fame has to lament the loss of a friend whom years of intimacy had endeared, and regrets that his brilliant and promising career should so soon and so mournfully have been terminated. He was interred with all possible honours on the Glacis of the citadel of Messina, the grenadier company of his regiment attending, and followed by all the officers of the garrison of Messina; the funeral service being read by the Rev. Mr. Coffeal, Chaplain to the troops at Malta. A marble

slab points out the spot, (to use the expressive words of a most respectable officer, his worthy friend and colleague there) "which contains the mortal part of as good a man, as brave a soldier, and as useful a servant to his country, in the sphere in which he acted, as the British army ever possessed."

At his seat near Crickhowell, in Brecknockshire, *John Gell, esq.* admiral of the white. This gentleman was the descendant of a very ancient and respectable Derbyshire family. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy in 1760, and to that of commander in 1762; on which he was appointed to the Grampus fire-ship, but remained in that vessel only a short time. In March 1766, he was made a post-captain, and commissioned to the Launceston of 44 guns, on board which ship was then flying the flag of Vice Admiral Durell, who commanded on the North American station. There captain Gell served three years, and on his return received no other appointment till 1776, when he was commissioned to the Thetis frigate. For the first two years of his continuance in that ship, he served on his former station, but returning to England he was sent in 1779 to the Mediterranean with the Chatham, Captain Allen, as convoy to a fleet of merchantmen. He was next employed on the home or channel station, and in 1780 was promoted to the Monarca of 70 guns, one of the ships taken the same year by Sir George Rodney from the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. The Monarca was one of the squadron ordered to proceed to the West Indies towards the close of 1780 to reinforce Admiral Rodney, but she sustained so much damage in a violent gale, as to be obliged to put back. When refitted her destination was changed, and Captain Gell sailed in her singly, to the East Indies. In this quarter he served during the remainder of the war and was present in the numerous actions which took place with the French squadron under Suffrein, in which the Monarca was constantly stationed in the line as one of the seconds to the commander in chief Sir Edward Hughes. Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784 and being paid off on his arrival in England, held no subsequent commission till the year 1790, when he was appointed to the Excellent of 74 guns: but the difference with Spain being amicably adjusted, Mr. Gell's ship was put out of commission, and he held no further command as a private captain. On the 1st of February 1793, he was advanced to the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to command one of the divisions of the fleet sent out to the Mediterranean. He accordingly hoisted his flag on board the St. George of 98 guns, and on his passage had the good fortune to fall in with and take the General Dumouriez, a French privateer, and her prize the St. Jago a Spanish register ship, which formed one of the most valuable captures ever brought to England at one time; Lord Hood, who was commander in chief in the

the Mediterranean, detached the rear-admiral with a division of his fleet to Genoa in October 1793. La Modeste, a French frigate of 36 guns was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the senate and government. The rear-admiral being made acquainted with these circumstances, on his arrival ordered the Bedford of 74 guns to anchor alongside the Modeste, and to demand her surrender. The French at first refused to comply with this requisition, but a few musket-shot being fired, they thought it prudent to acquiesce. The government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the British admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the laws of nations, and the captured ship was incorporated into the British navy. Mr. Gell, was obliged by the precarious state of his health to return over land to England, early in the ensuing year, and since that time he has not held any naval appointment. He was raised through the intermediate gradations of rank till he, in November 1805, reached nearly the highest professional elevation it was possible for him to attain.

At his rectorial-house at St. Mary-at-Hill, aged 63, the *Rev. John Brand*, A. M. rector of the united parishes of St. Mary-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, and resident secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a native of Newcastle upon-Tyne; and, Oct. 6, 1774 (being at that time B. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford), he was presented, by Matthew Ridley, esq. of Heaton to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While a Bachelor of Arts at the University he published a very pretty poem on "Illicit Love, 1775," 8vo., supposed to have been written among the ruins of Godstow nunnery. He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777; and published in that year his "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every chapter of that work; as also an Appendix, containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author," 8vo., dated from Westgate-street, Tyne, 1776. For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders, he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Northumberland house, by whom he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary at-Hill, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was also elected secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789 he published "The History and Antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," 2 vols. 4to., embellished with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittler, at an expense of 500l. This is a splendid work, and Mr. Brand spared no pains in amassing his

materials, and has preserved the historical detail with uninterrupted exactness. The low price at which this work has been sold is supposed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookseller at whose expence it was published; the whole impression was sold, on the latter occasion, at a very low price, which has probably caused a valuable book to be slightly regarded. The compiler of the Catalogue of English Living Authors ascribes to him an historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations in a State (with an application of those principles), 1796, 8vo., a pamphlet; and another, "A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to J. Reeve, esq. and entitled, 'Thoughts on the English Government,'" 8vo. But these, and all others in the political line, were the work of another clergyman, B. A. in the university of Cambridge. The compiler before-mentioned celebrates Mr. B.'s "degree of learning and extent of enquiry, which, in a nobler field of historical research, might have crowned his labours with more than common approbation." He was twice troubled for non-residence, having let his excellent parsonage; but performed all the parochial duties with the most exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerset place for that purpose. Since the late regulations, however respecting residence, Mr. Brand, who before that period lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset-place, had been in the constant habit of sleeping at the rectory. He always took much exercise; and, on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much-valued friends; with whom he parted in the evening, apparently in perfect health. He rose next morning about 7 o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study, where his female servant took him an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room, as she had been accustomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat brushed, or his shoes tied. She waited a considerable time, and at last went into his study, where she discovered him lying on the floor lifeless, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A surgeon was immediately sent for: but all his attempts to restore animation proved ineffectual. He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. In him the Society of Antiquaries have sustained a very great loss; able, attentive, indefatigable, he was always alive to their business, of which he was a perfect master, and which he executed not merely as a duty but as a pleasure. He was also an occasional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Tinmouth castle 1783, appeared in their vol. VIII. p. 326; and in vol. XV. he communicated

municated "An Inventory and Appraisement of the Plate in the Lower Jewel House in the Tower, Anno 1649," from the original MS. in his possession. His personal friends have lost a cheerful, pleasant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to assist their researches after scarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are some copies of rare portraits, drawn by himself, in a manner that perhaps renders them little less valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a present either of a scarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A small silhouette likeness of him is in the frontispiece to his History of Newcastle.

At Brighton, Dr. Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. Asaph. He was suddenly seized with a bowel complaint, which baffled all medical skill, and carried him off in a few days. This prelate, the eldest of the three sons of the Rev. Mr. Horsley, formerly minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, was born about the year 1757, and received the ground-work of his education at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the university of Cambridge. He applied himself, while there, chiefly to the study of mathematics; and not content with carefully reading the writings of the acutest of the moderns in that line, he went back to the profoundest of the ancients, and made himself thoroughly master of their most intricate reasonings. Having taken his degree of Master of Arts, he accepted an invitation to go to Oxford, as private tutor to the present Earl of Aylesford. From that university he received a degree of doctor of laws, and in 1769 printed, at the Clarendon press, his edition of the *Inclinations of Apollonius*, a geometrical work of considerable value, though exceedingly abstruse. Previously to his time, mathematical learning had been in little repute at Oxford; but since that period it has grown into fashion there, so that this university can hardly be said to fall short of her sister, in that great branch of human knowledge. Here he first conceived the design of publishing a complete edition of the works of Sir Isaac Newton; to which end he began to collect the necessary materials. On leaving the university, Dr. Horsley came to London, where he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was also chosen secretary in 1773. He continued to serve that office with the greatest credit to himself, as well as benefit to the scientific world, till the resignation of the late president, Sir John Pringle, when finding that the connoisseurs and virtuosi were gaining ground, he retired. Soon after his settling in the metropolis, Dr. Horsley was noticed by Bishop Lowth, who invited him to become his domestic chaplain. In 1774, that prelate presented him to the rectories of St. Mary

MONTLY MAG. NO. 149.

Newington and Albury, both in the county of Surrey; and in the course of the same year he married a Miss Botham. In 1776, he published proposals for a complete and elegant edition of the works of the immortal Newton which appeared in 1779, in five volumes quarto, with an excellent dedication to the King, in Latin. In 1778, when the controversy was on foot between Drs. Priestley, Price, and others, respecting materialism and philosophical necessity, Dr. Horsley preached a sermon, on Good Friday, at St. Paul's cathedral, which he afterwards published. In this ingenious discourse he reconciles, with much force of argument, the doctrine of divine providence with the free agency of man, and combats the necessarian hypothesis with great, and, in the opinion of his friends, complete success. About this time he was appointed Archdeacon of St. Albans, by Bishop Lowth; who, in 1782, presented him to the valuable living of South Weald, in Essex. In 1783, Dr. Priestley published his celebrated work, the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity;" the principal design of this was to overthrow the catholic doctrine respecting Christ's divinity. Great was the triumph manifested by the unitarian party on the publication of so elaborate an history. The outcry made by them on the occasion, naturally roused the attention of those who adhered to the orthodox confession, and Dr. Horsley seized this opportunity of shewing not only the soundness of his faith, but his abilities for the most intricate branches of theological controversy. In the summer of this year, he delivered to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans a charge, in which he expressly controverted the Socinian position—that the doctrine of the Trinity was not maintained by the Christian church in the first three centuries; and he not only gave a flat contradiction to Dr. Priestley's assertion on this point, but charged him with having taken, without acknowledgment, the whole of his argument from Zwicker, and other eminent socinians of the last century. This discourse, at the request of his reverend auditory, was printed, with an appendix, explaining and confirming the positions which it contained. Dr. Priestley, with the impetuosity of a man who seemed to place all his reputation as a combatant upon the event of this contest, instantly replied to the Archdeacon, in a series of letters, which contained all his former assertions, expressed in a more confident tone than before. Dr. Horsley was aware of the advantage which the precipitancy of his opponent had given, and, therefore, in his answer, which was also in the epistolary form, he noticed the frequent slips in Greek quotation and reference which the Doctor had made; and, with great adroitness, left it to the reader to judge, whether so hasty and incautious an historian was to be depended upon in a matter of such importance. But he did not merely expose the

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Doctor's mistakes. He followed up the attack by numerous proofs in behalf of the common belief, drawn from the early fathers of the church, and the purest ecclesiastical historians. The display of reading, and acute research, in these letters, is wonderful. The style also is admirable; and though, at times, it assumes a lofty manner, yet the reader of taste finds himself charmed with the elegance of the language, and the closeness of the reasoning. Dr. Priestley continued the combat, by another series of letters, to which the Archdeacon again replied. The controversy here closed, on the part of the latter; who signified, that it was an endless task to contend upon an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. Horsley collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas-day 1785; and which, having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, Dr. Horsley was engaged in another, which made nearly as much noise as the first, at least in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as president of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. It has been said, that cabals were formed by those members of the old stamp against the president and his friends; but of this no proof was ever brought forward. In 1784, the latter ventured upon a step, which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Doctor Hutton from the office of Latin secretary for foreign correspondence, upon the very frivolous pretence, that it was improper such a post should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. Accordingly, in several meetings of the society, attempts were made to lessen the influence of their president, and to reinstate Dr. Hutton in his place, but without success. In this contest between philosophy and the virtuosi, Dr. Horsley made the most conspicuous figure. Finding, however, that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he took (to express it in his own forcible language) "that temple, where philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. Horsley obtained, without either solicitation or even expectancy, a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester. His friend, on this occasion,

was Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor; who, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable preferment, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age. In 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the see of St. David to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow, on this occasion, was again his steady and unsolicited patron; and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters, in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled, "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the high church side, that, though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's; nor were they wrong in their conjecture. His conduct in the see of St. David's was highly praiseworthy. Of all the bishoprics, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy, than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five! It may easily be concluded what sort of divines a great part of these poor ministers were, under such circumstances. What was still worse, the multitude of candidates for orders increased yearly; so that Wales poured her superfluous clergy into England, to the disgrace of the cloth, and the real injury of such as were regularly bred. A reform was therefore necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Dr. Horsley was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained, with the greatest possible dispatch, an accurate and minute state of his diocese. He then gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means, he remedied that shameful abuse of one man's serving several churches on the same day; directing that a curate should serve two only, and those within a moderate distance from each other. Having regulated the condition of the clergy, he proceeded to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, admitting none without personally examining them himself, and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance, his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, assisting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand. In his progress

progress through the diocese, he frequently preached in the parish churches, especially on the days when the sacrament was administered, and bestowed considerable largesses upon the poor. He kept a most hospitable table, at his episcopal palace, at Abergwili near Caernarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In short, he was a blessing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On January 30th, 1793, the Bishop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the House of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of conversation and piety, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That discourse is in print; and whatever may be thought of the notions on government, which distinguish it, there can be but one opinion concerning its very beautiful and pathetic peroration. When published, the Bishop appended to his sermon a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. The following year he was translated, on the death of Bishop Thomas, from St. David's to Rochester, and to the deanship of Westminster, on which he resigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Westminster, he found many things in the condition of that church which stood in great need of reformation; and, with his usual activity, he instantly set about the work. In particular, the salaries of the minor-canons and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a most commendable spirit of liberality, therefore, he obtained an instant advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the persons whom he had so materially assisted. In 1796, he printed, without his name, a most profound and elegant dissertation on "the Latin and Greek Prosodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he shews an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and construction of the ancient languages; and approves himself a most powerful, though, perhaps, not an invincible advocate for the use of the Greek accents. — In the year 1800 was published, "The Substance of the Bishop of Rochester's Speech in the House of Peers, May the 23d, in the Debate on the third reading of the Bill for the Punishment, and more effectual Prevention, of the crime of Adultery," which combines all the energy of diction and vigorous turn of thought that characterizes the rest of his productions; but many of his arguments are founded on doubtful constructions. In the same year appeared in quarto his "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, Esq." This chapter has been ranked among the obscure passages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical scholars to illustrate it.

Discarding all previous assumptions concerning the design of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addressed, and the history of the times to which it belongs, Dr. Horsley proposed to enter into a critical examination of every word of which the meaning is at all doubtful, scrutinizing etymologies, exploring usages, and consulting translations; and he conceived that every word should be considered of doubtful meaning, which has been taken in different senses by different interpreters of note. He likewise published, in the year 1800, a charge to the clergy of his diocese, delivered at his second general visitation, in which he indignantly reprobated the principles of the French philosophers and German Illuminati; and, proceeding to notice the state of religion in this country, he expressed some apprehension concerning the progress of methodism. In 1801, the Bishop of Rochester published an octavo volume, entitled "Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the use of Students." Although published first, this is the last in order of three volumes of Elementary Geometry, which this prelate sent forth from the Clarendon Press. The other two volumes were in Latin, and the last of them made its appearance in 1803. The first volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the second, Euclid's data, a book on the properties of the sphere, Archimedes on the dimensions of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatise on the nature and use of logarithms; and the third, in English, consisted, according to the title, of Elementary Treatises. In 1802, this indefatigable prelate published a new translation of the Prophet Hosea, with notes critical and explanatory, which evince profound erudition and patient perseverance. He was, in the same year, on the demise of the Honourable Dr. Bagot, translated to the more lucrative see of St. Asaph. In 1804 was published, the Substance of his Speech on the 23d July, on the bill for the relief of certain incumbents of livings in London. In behalf of this measure, the Bishop argued with fairness and ability. Soon afterwards appeared his sermon on "Christ's Descent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from Peter iii. 18, 19, 20, which was intended to have formed part of the appendix to the second edition of his translation of Hosea. In 1805, Dr. Horsley printed a critical essay "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars;" and on the 5th of December, in the same year, he preached, in the cathedral of St. Asaph, a sermon, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." This last literary performance of the learned prelate was composed of two parts, theological exposition and political reflection, and breathes the

Doctor's mistakes. He followed up the attack by numerous proofs in behalf of the common belief, drawn from the early fathers of the church, and the purest ecclesiastical historians. The display of reading, and acute research, in these letters, is wonderful. The style also is admirable; and though, at times, it assumes a lofty manner, yet the reader of taste finds himself charmed with the elegance of the language, and the closeness of the reasoning. Dr. Priestley continued the combat, by another series of letters, to which the Archdeacon again replied. The controversy here closed, on the part of the latter; who signified, that it was an endless task to contend upon an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. Horsley collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas-day 1785; and which, having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, Dr. Horsley was engaged in another, which made nearly as much noise as the first, at least in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as president of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. It has been said, that cabals were formed by those members of the old stamp against the president and his friends; but of this no proof was ever brought forward. In 1784, the latter ventured upon a step, which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Doctor Hutton from the office of Latin secretary for foreign correspondence, upon the very frivolous pretence, that it was improper such a post should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. Accordingly, in several meetings of the society, attempts were made to lessen the influence of their president, and to reinstate Dr. Hutton in his place, but without success. In this contest between philosophy and the virtuosi, Dr. Horsley made the most conspicuous figure. Finding, however, that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he forsook (to express it in his own forcible language) "that temple, where philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. Horsley obtained, without either solicitation or even expectancy, a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester. His friend, on this occasion,

was Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor; who, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable preferment, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age. In 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the see of St. David to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow, on this occasion, was again his steady and unsolicited patron; and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters, in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled, "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the high church side, that, though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's; nor were they wrong in their conjecture. His conduct in the see of St. David's was highly praiseworthy. Of all the bishoprics, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy, than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five! It may easily be concluded what sort of divines a great part of these poor ministers were, under such circumstances. What was still worse, the multitude of candidates for orders increased yearly; so that Wales poured her superfluous clergy into England, to the disgrace of the cloth, and the real injury of such as were regularly bred. A reform was therefore necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Dr. Horsley was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained, with the greatest possible dispatch, an accurate and minute state of his diocese. He then gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means, he remedied that shameful abuse of one man's serving several churches on the same day; directing that a curate should serve two only, and those within a moderate distance from each other. Having regulated the condition of the clergy, he proceeded to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, admitting none without personally examining them himself, and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance, his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, affliting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand. In his progress

progress through the diocese, he frequently preached in the parish churches, especially on the days when the sacrament was administered, and bestowed considerable largesses upon the poor. He kept a most hospitable table, at his episcopal palace, at Abergwilly near Caernarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In short, he was a blessing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On January 30th, 1793, the Bishop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the House of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of conversation and piety, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That discourse is in print; and whatever may be thought of the notions on government, which distinguish it, there can be but one opinion concerning its very beautiful and pathetic peroration. When published, the Bishop appended to his sermon a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. The following year he was translated, on the death of Bishop Thomas, from St. David's to Rochester, and to the deanship of Westminster, on which he resigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Westminster, he found many things in the condition of that church which stood in great need of reformation; and, with his usual activity, he instantly set about the work. In particular, the salaries of the minor-canons and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a most commendable spirit of liberality, therefore, he obtained an instant advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the persons whom he had so materially assisted. In 1796, he printed, without his name, a most profound and elegant dissertation on "the Latin and Greek Prosodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he shews an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and construction of the ancient languages; and approves himself a most powerful, though, perhaps, not an invincible advocate for the use of the Greek accents. In the year 1800 was published, "The Substance of the Bishop of Rochester's Speech in the House of Peers, May the 23d, in the Debate on the third reading of the Bill for the Punishment, and more effectual Prevention, of the crime of Adultery," which combines all the energy of diction and vigorous turn of thought that characterizes the rest of his productions; but many of his arguments are founded on doubtful constructions. In the same year appeared in quarto his "Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, Esq." This chapter has been ranked among the obscure passages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical scholars to illustrate it.

Discarding all previous assumptions concerning the design of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addressed, and the history of the times to which it belongs, Dr. Horsley proposed to enter into a critical examination of every word of which the meaning is at all doubtful, scrutinizing etymologies, exploring usages, and consulting translations; and he conceived that every word should be considered of doubtful meaning, which has been taken in different senses by different interpreters of note. He likewise published, in the year 1800, a charge to the clergy of his diocese, delivered at his second general visitation, in which he indignantly reprobated the principles of the French philosophers and German illuminati; and, proceeding to notice the state of religion in this country, he expressed some apprehension concerning the progress of methodism. In 1801, the Bishop of Rochester published an octavo volume, entitled "Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the use of Students." Although published first, this is the last in order of three volumes of Elementary Geometry, which this prelate sent forth from the Clarendon Press. The other two volumes were in Latin, and the last of them made its appearance in 1803. The first volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the second, Euclid's data, a book on the properties of the sphere, Archimedes on the dimensions of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatise on the nature and use of logarithms; and the third, in English, consisted, according to the title, of Elementary Treatises. In 1802, this indefatigable prelate published a new translation of the Prophet Hosea, with notes critical and explanatory, which evince profound erudition and patient perseverance. He was, in the same year, on the demise of the Honourable Dr. Bagot, translated to the more lucrative see of St. Asaph. In 1804 was published, the Substance of his Speech on the 23d July, on the bill for the relief of certain incumbents of livings in London. In behalf of this measure, the Bishop argued with fairness and ability. Soon afterwards appeared his sermon on "Christ's Descent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from Peter iii. 18, 19, 20, which was intended to have formed part of the appendix to the second edition of his translation of Hosea. In 1805, Dr. Horsley printed a critical essay "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars;" and on the 5th of December, in the same year, he preached, in the cathedral of St. Asaph, a sermon, which he afterwards published, under the title of "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." This last literary performance of the learned prelate was composed of two parts, theological exposition and political reflection, and breathes the

the same spirit that pervades all his writings. No man of the age, perhaps, possessed more of what is generally termed recondite learning, or was more profoundly versed in classical chronology. As a senator, he was considered in the first class; there were few important discussions in the House of Lords, especially when the topics referred to the hierarchical establishments of the country, to the French revolution, or to the African slave-trade, of which he was a systematic opponent, in which his lordship did not participate. As an orator, his voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding, his enunciation distinct, and his delivery in other respects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial, yet he was nevertheless an argumentative speaker. He has been accused of superciliousness, and a spirit of persecution; and while it cannot be denied that in the heat of controversy his temper was disposed to rise too high, and to vent itself with too much energy against his opponents, it must at the same time be admitted that he was animated in the cause of truth and virtue, and that he exercised his severity only on what he considered as falsehood, sophistry, and vice. Though he had attained the age of 69, the powers both of his body and mind were so vigorous as to promise still a considerable length of years. His remains were interred at Newington.

Miss Cholmondeley, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert C., (uncle of the present Earl C.), and sister to the lady of Sir William Bellingham. She had been on a visit for some days to the Princess of Wales at Blackheath, and accompanied by Lady Sheffield, set out with her royal highness in her barouche and six for Norbury Park, in Surrey, the seat of Mr. Locke. The party had nearly reached Leatherhead, when the vehicle (proceeding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour) in turning a sharp corner, was unfortunately overthrown. Her two companions escaped without much injury, but Miss Cholmondeley was thrown with so much violence against a post, that her skull was fractured and she was killed on the spot. She was immediately conveyed to the Swan Inn at Leatherhead, where surgical assistance was immediately procured, but the vital spark had fled never to return. The melancholy result of this excursion derives additional interest from the object for which it was undertaken:—Every year the benevolent family of Mr. Locke employ themselves in making fancy articles, such as work-bags, purses, &c. for Leatherhead fair, and the produce is applied to the relief of the neighbouring poor. Her Royal Highness, who had become acquainted with Mrs. Locke, at Mr. Angerstein's, Blackheath, (whose sister she is) conceiving the laudable design of patronizing Mrs. Locke's plan for the relief of the poor, had made it her amusement for some weeks past to prepare some articles which were to have been sold at the

fair, for the purpose already mentioned, and in which preparation her Royal Highness had been assisted at her retirement at Blackheath, by Lady Sheffield and Miss Cholmondeley.—The whole of their little curious stock was completed, when the Princess and her two companions were eager to present them to Mrs. Locke, that she might dispose of them to the best advantage at the fair. The articles consisted of curious fire-screens of the richest and most beautiful needle work, landscapes of the same on satin, rich paintings on velvet, &c. &c. worth, it is supposed, 300L Miss Cholmondeley was about forty years of age, of the most refined and elegant manners, and possessing such a disposition as conciliated the affections of all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

[*Further particulars of James Robson, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 298 of our last number.*—James Robson, esq. was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, where his family had been settled from ancient times in the respectable condition of yeomen; a class of men from whom whatever is estimable and substantial in the English character might easily be traced. He was educated at a neighbouring grammar-school; and at the age of sixteen came to London, under the protection of his relation Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookseller in New Bond-street, publisher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Classics, which still bears his name. Mr. Robson succeeded him in business in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a solid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanness, persevering industry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offensive vanity of assuming the habits of the higher ranks, or the insolent affectation of contemning them. He soon obtained the friendship and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the most elevated characters of his time, particularly the clergy, among whom we might enumerate nearly the whole prelacy, for the last fifty years, as having favoured him with their countenance and kindness. Soon after he settled in business he made a considerable addition to his domestic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrot, an eminent builder in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldest son, James, unhappily lost his life, at the age of twenty years, by a fall from his horse, while on a visit to his uncle at Sebergham; an affliction to his father which time, the balm of sorrow, had never healed. His second son, George, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees; and, entering into holy orders, became domestic chaplain to the late Dr.

Dr. Horsey, by whom, when bishop of Rochester, he was presented to the rectory of Snodland in Kent, 1799; and afterwards, when bishop of St. Asaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke. Mr. R. had also five daughters; one of whom is married, the other four are single.—Mr. R. was the re-builder and sole proprietor of Trinity chapel in Conduit-street, now inherited by his son, which, though locally situated in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, is a chapel of ease to St. Martin's. After the death of his eldest son, whom he had intended to succeed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himself from business; and was appointed, about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, high bailiff of the city and liberty; but resigned it some time before his death. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, in which he had considerable property. In 1776 Mr. R. republished the works of George Edwards, the celebrated Ornithologist, which he had purchased from the author in his lifetime. Mr. Robson prefixed to this publication an elegant Life of the Author, collected from his own conversations; and a Linnean Index, communicated by Linneus himself, in a letter addressed to Mr. Robson; wherein he concludes, *Evolvi immortale Opus Edwardi, adposui raptim meas nomenclaturas ad mandatum tuum; tibi fausta omnia adprecor.*—In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the Catalogue of which made six octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and successful speculation, he secured, by offering a price for it, which the executors and

trustees found it their interest to accept; and during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London; and sold by auction, in the following year. Mr. Robson's principal amusement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was that which delighted Isaac Walton; and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his skill and his patience as an Angler; where, associated with the late Rev. Mr. Harrison, his friendly and skilful medical friend Mr. Wood, and a few other select companions, he occasionally whiled away the early dawn and evening shade in harmless sport. His conversation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtrusive, and, as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illustrated by apt quotations. Though very far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining-club at the Shakspere tavern. But of this friendly band, after an association of about thirty-five years, Mr. Robson was nearly the last survivor! The late Alderman Cadell, Mr. Dodley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davis, honest Tom Payne of the Mews-gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this society; from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auspices Mr. Thomas Davis (who was himself a pleasant member of the club) produced his "Dramatic Miscellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here first were suggested the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnson's valuable "Lives of the most eminent English Poets."]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a Guild lately held at Berwick, it was resolved to make application to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to rebuild the old pier, called Queen Elizabeth's Pier, and also for deepening and improving the harbour, and to empower the magistrates to lay a small tonnage on shipping towards defraying the expences. Leave has also been obtained from the Board of Ordnance, for taking down and widening the Scots Gate and the Draw Bridge leading thereto, so as to render the north-east entrance into the town more accessible.

ble: it is also intended considerably to level the street of Hyde-hill. These alterations will tend greatly to the improvement of the town, and to the convenience of travellers.

Married.] At Coldstream, Ensign Aaron Reid, of the 72d Highlanders, to Miss Elizabeth Douglass, daughter of Archibald D., esq., of Adderstone.

At Coritorphine, Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh, builder, to Miss Jane Shields, daughter of the late Rev. James S., of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Harry Watts, to Miss Janet Stephens, of Camberwell, near London.

At

[Nov. 1,

At Morpeth, Mr. Turner, to Miss Cook.—
Mr. William Stephenson, to Miss Miller.

At Bishop Middleham, Mr. T. Garthwaite, to Miss Mary Barker, of Sunderland.

At Barningham, Mr. T. Commins, of Sunderland, to Miss E. Hobson, of Barnardcastle.

At St. Andrew's Auckland, Mr. John Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, widow of Mr. Daniel W., of Durham, attorney-at-law.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Ann Shawforth, wife of Mr. Thomas S., 85.—Mr. Wm. Pearson, 87. He had held different situations in the cathedral upwards of 60 years, and resigned the vergership about five years ago, on account of his great age.—Mrs. Wilham, relict of Thomas W., esq., M.D., 81.

At Heids-house, near Durham, Mrs. White, relict of Mr. Thomas W., 35.

At Els, near Durham, John Hunter, 106, leaving a widow, aged 92, and a daughter 61, whose husband is 84, and all of whom lived in the same house.

At Old Newton, Mrs. Jackson, who has been thrice married within the last three years, and has left her sixth husband to bewail her loss.

At Hartford, Mrs. Burdon, wife of William E., esq.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Hassall, surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Thomas Black, 28.—Mr. Benjamin Penn, 58.—Suddenly Mr. John Shott.

At Stanhope, Mr. James Rippon, 67.

At Gateshead Fell, Mrs. A. Ogle, 55.

At North Shields, Miss Burleigh, of Sunderland, milliner.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sarah Mather, widow of Mr. Thomas M., 70.—Mr. John Gale, goaler.—Mr. Thomas Harvey, formerly an attorney, 80.—Mr. Thomas Walker, millwright, 62.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, 45.—J. Moore, aged 101 years, 90 of which he had been at sea.

At Alnwick, Mr. William Leithhead, 68.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bone.

At Bedside, Miss Clark, daughter of John C., esq., 27.

At Harnham-lane, Mr. Thomas Leighton, and ten days afterwards his son of the same name.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Robert Cuthbertson, 65.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is intended to apply for an Act of Parliament, to enable the Magistrates of Carlisle to build a Bridge or Bridges, across the Eden; as likewise to erect Courts of Justice and a Jail in or near that city. The Bridges are to be of the most elegant and noble construction. It is intended, to form Court Houses from the two bastions standing in the Citadel, with glass domes upon the summit; but, if it be thought better, to erect them on the site of the Citadel. Carlisle will thus present a beautiful appearance to travellers coming by

the two chief entrances to the city; and, together, will vie with any one of its size in the kingdom.

Application is intended to be made in the ensuing session, for an act for inclosing and dividing the open commons and waste grounds, common fields, and other lands in the parish of Great Croglin. Also for widening and altering the road from Brampton to Longtown, and building a bridge over the river Line at Clift, and erecting toll-houses and bars on that road.

Married.] At Dalston, Mr. Robert Mawthew, of Carlisle, to Miss Robinson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Fox, mate of the ship Volunteer, of that port, to Miss Nicholson.—Mr. David Rickerby, to Miss Mary Cragg.

At Kendal, Mr. John Walkingame Tham, printer, to Miss Gernett, daughter of Mr. Joseph G., of Kirkland.

At Workington, Captain Joseph Loth, of the brig Rose, to Miss Osborne, daughter of Mr. Joseph O.

Died.] At Egremont, Mr. Peter Sherwen.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Cragg, wife of Mr. Thomas C., 79.—Mrs. Borrowdale, wife of Mr. William R., 58.—Mr. Thomas Hudson, 76.—Mr. William Watts, 69.—Mrs. Mary Shepherd.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Robertson, a maiden lady.

At Kidburn Gill, in Arlecdon, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, relict of Mr. John D., 76.

At Skibbereen, John Blakeney, 114. He retained his strength and faculties to the last.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Tweddle, 70.

At Borrowdale, of which place he had been the faithful and exemplary pastor during the long period of 54 years, the Rev. John Harrison, 82.

At Lowewood, Mr. John Modlin, one of the independent pikemen commanded by Phillip Howard, esq., of Corby Castle, 52.

At Garland, near Scotby, Mr. Samuel Matthews, 69.

At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Mr. Richardson, father of John R., esq. agent to Viscount Lowther, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

The new buildings, from the south-end of Story-street to the Infirmary, in Hull, are to be named, Etherington-place, in compliment to Sir Henry Etherington, bart. who has been so munificent a patron of that charitable institution.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste land in the parish of Allerton, in the North Riding.

It is likewise intended to apply, in the ensuing session of Parliament, for an act for making a Turnpike-road, to branch off from the great North Road, at the south end of Barndale, in the parish of Campall and Selsbrook, in the West Riding, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to

to Leeds; and to pass through the parishes of Campall and Skelbrook, Smeaton, Badsworth, Ackworth, Pontefract, Featherstone, Castleford, Methley, and Rothwell.

The premiums offered by the Wharfdale Agricultural Society, and awarded by the judges at the general shew of Cattle, held at Otley, the 29th of September, were as follow: To Sir Henry Ibbetson, Denton Park, for the best short-horned cow, five guineas.—To Mr. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Walter Fawkes, esq. Farnley Hall, for the best short-horned three year old heifer, five guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best short-horned two year old heifer, three guineas.—To Mr. James Shaw, Otley, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best long-horned heifer, two years old, three guineas.—To Mr. J. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. Robert Dawson, of Newhall, for the best ram, three guineas.—To Mr. Abraham Ward, of South Stannilly, for the best one shear ram, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best pen of three shear ewes, three guineas.—To Mr. John Howgate, of Hay Park, Knaresborough, for the best pen of two shear ewes, three guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best sow, two guineas.

Marrad.] At Hecton-park, Thomas George Fitzgerald, esq. of Oaklands, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, to Miss Field, daughter of Joshua F., esq.

At Halifax, George F. Lamotte, esq. youngest son of John L. L., esq. of Thorn-grove, Worcestershire, to Miss Elizabeth Grimshaw, daughter of the late William G., esq.—Mr. Joshua Crowther, of Cooper-house, in Wharley, to Miss Mary Rothwell, youngest daughter of William R., esq.

At Hull, Ensign Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia, to Miss Wilson, of Berwick on Tweed.

At Whitby, Mr. Christopher Richardson, son of Christopher R., esq. to Miss Barker, daughter of Joseph B., esq.

John A. Workley, esq. of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Topham, daughter of Major T., of the Wold Cottage.

Mr. William Lunn, surgeon, of Clayfield-Hill, near Rotherham, to Miss Storr, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph S., of Owftwick.

Mr. Thomas William Tottie, of Leeds, to Mrs. Garoth, widow of the late Peter G., esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Lohmeyer, to Miss Feekwith, both of High Harrogate.—Mr. William Kemp, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Handcuffe.—Anthony Frankland, esq., of Dorsetshire, to Miss H. Hardy, second daughter of T. Hardy, esq. of Wakefield.

Mr. James Robinson, of London, surgeon, son of the Rev. Thomas R., vicar of St.

Mary's Leicester, to Miss Sarah Chorley, of Leeds.

Died.] At Everthorpe, near Cave, aged 104, Mr. John Turner, formerly a considerable farmer in the neighbourhood of Wallingford; grandfather to Mr. John Turner, of Turner-hall, near Hull. Notwithstanding his very advanced age, he enjoyed all his faculties entire, until within a short period previous to his decease.

At Hull, Miss Richardson.—Mrs. Flintoff.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Peter A. ship-builder.—Mr. Alexander Ross, 61.—Mrs. Cotsworth, mother of Mr. C., attorney, 70.—Mrs. Toyne, 93.

At Askam Bryan, near York, the Rev. John Preston, prebendary of Riccal in that cathedral, and rector of Marston and Foston, both in the diocese of York.

At Kirkby Underdale, near Pocklington, Mr. William Daniel, 82.

At Hepworth Grange, near York, Lady Semple.

At Loscoe Grange, Miss Shore, third daughter of John S., esq. banker of Sheffield.

At Ripley, suddenly, Mr. John Thorpe, parish clerk, 61.

At Burwick in Holderness, Mr. Henry Alvin, 80.

At Bedale, Mr. James Williamson, attorney.

At Whitby, Mrs. Campbell, relief of Mr. George C., many years master of the sloop Providence, Newcastle trader.—Mr. Robert Bateson.—Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. Charles J., 50.

At Horton near Settle, Mr. John Green, 89.

At Frizinghall near Bradford, Mrs. Lister, relief of James L., esq., 81.

At York, Mrs. Whittle, relief of Mr. Richard W.—Mr. R. W. Hotham, 43. He served the office of sheriff in 1802, and was a captain in the York volunteers.—Mrs. Merry, hosier, 73.—Mr. William Browne.—Mr. Fryer, 80.—Mr. Thomas Boyes, 77.

At Leeds, Mr. Todd.—Mr. Mark Reader.—Mr. Robert Smith, iron-founder.—Mr. John Mason, linen draper.—Mrs. Ayrton, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. William W., 47.—Miss Elizabeth Turner, second daughter of Mr. George T., merchant.—Mrs. Hartley, relief of Mr. Joshua H., many years agent to the Sun Fire Office.—Mrs. Marshall, relief of Mr. M., broker.

At Halifax, Mrs. Swaine, wife of Robert S., esq. banker.—Mr. John Harrison, of the Brown Crown Inn.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Lister, widow of Mr. Joseph L., 67.

At Clithero Castle, Martin Richardson, esq., 64.

LANCASHIRE.

The whole of those extensive ranges of building destroyed on the Quay of St. George's Dock, at Liverpool, by the tremendous con-

[Nov. 1,

flagration in September, 1802, have risen from their ashes with improved magnificence, and greatly augmented extent. This task has been completed in less than four years; and of all the various proofs which have been held forth to the world, of the spirit and resources of the town of Liverpool, we consider this as one of the most decisive and unequivocal. At the time of the conflagration, the stone basement of the whole of that large and beautiful range which fronts to George's Dock, had been erected, but the super-incident warehouses had only been built on that division which reaches from the bottom of Brunswick-street to Water-street, and on about one-fourth part of the other division. The whole of this, except the small part last mentioned, was entirely demolished. But the entire range from Water-street to Brunswick-street, and from Brunswick-street to Moore-street, is now completed, and for elegance, convenience and situation, there certainly is not such another range of warehouses in Europe. The enormous piles which have been lately erected on the West India and Wapping Docks, in London, are indeed vastly superior in size and extent, but in beauty and convenience they are not to be compared. The new row on the Goree is, including the two divisions, in length nearly two hundred yards, of a proportionable depth, and in height six stories, exclusive of the cellars and garrets. It is built with exact uniformity, on a rustic stone basement, which incloses to the front a fine flagged arcade of thirteen feet in width, very convenient as a promenade for the merchants in wet weather. This piazza is formed by alternate great and small arches, the former ten feet nine inches in breadth; the latter five feet eight inches. This intermixture has a pleasing appearance to the eye, and detracts much from the heaviness of that species of architecture. The whole pile has the convenience of being open to a wide pavement both in front and rear; and the front rooms of the lower story are used as counting houses by the merchants who occupy the warehouses. The noble range of buildings belonging to Mr. France, Mr. Dawson, and others, which stood behind the pile just described, was also entirely consumed, and the whole of this ground, except a few yards, has likewise been completely rebuilt. The new buildings, it is true, do not reach the enormous elevation which in the old was so much admired, but this deficiency may justly be reckoned an improvement. The extreme height of the former warehouses was not only beyond the bounds of just proportion, but occasioned a variety of inconveniences; and particularly rendered the danger and mischiefs of a fire much more alarming and imminent. On the whole, these buildings may justly be considered as a most extraordinary monument of the opulence and enterprize of the town of Liverpool, and entitled to the highest atten-

tion both as a public ornament, and a commercial establishment.

Married.] At Manchester, Obadiah Paul Wathen, esq. son of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford House, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Bateman, daughter of James B., esq. of Tollforn-hall, Westmoreland.—Mr Thomas Renshaw, of Sale, to Miss Sarah Mather, of Salford.—Robert Barker, esq. M.D. to Miss Charlotte Wright.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Harley, to Miss Greenwood.—Mr. Anthony Nicholson, to Miss Stoddart.

At Blackburn, Mr. Alexander Dixon, draper, to Miss Ellen Hargreaves.

At Liverpool, Captain Miller, of the ship Mary, to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Mr. William D.—Captain James Dunbar, of the Experiment, to Miss Halliday, of Castle Douglas.—Mr. John Imrie, surgeon, to Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain H.—Captain Joseph O'Keefe, of the Atalanta, letter of marque, to Miss Litherland.

At Leigh, Mr. Charles Ambles, of Preston, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of Chowbent.

At Rochdale, Mr. Richard Ashton, of the George and Dragon, to Miss Jane Ashworth.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, jun. of St. Mary le Bow, London, merchant, to Miss Jane Lutenes, daughter of the Rev. William Lutenes, of Balderstone, near Blackburn.

At Arnwick, Thomas Claughton, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of the late Colonel L., of Haydock Lodge.

Died.] At Broad-way-lane, near Oldham, Jonathan Robinson, an honest but truly eccentric man. He had in his possession a coat, denominated, by himself a war coat. This he constantly wore when England was at hostility with any foreign power—alas! it was sadly worn out in the latter part of his life. It had belonged, to his grandfather; it was the thickness of three or four rags, having been covered, patch above patch, with great industry, for near seventy years, by himself.

At Lancaster, Miss Barwick, daughter of the late Captain James B., 21.—Mr. Richard Smith.—Mr. R. Butler, attorney.

At Liverpool, Mrs Heywood, widow of Arthur H., esq. and mother of Benjamin H., esq. of Stanley Hall near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 83.—Mrs. Margaret Brownbill, 78.—Mrs. Boardman, wife of Captain Timothy B.—Mrs. Charters, wife of Mr. William C., 80.—Mr. John Vose, 41.—Mrs. Town, wife of Mr. T.—Mrs. Starkie, wife of Mr. John S., 46.—Mr. John Green, 70.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, 34.—Mr. T. Bevington, 29.—William Marchant, at the advanced age of 107.—The propriety of his conduct, and inoffensive manners, gained him the esteem of his neighbours and friends, whose benevolence and attention he eminently experienced in his last illness. He lived in four reigns, and

and well remembered one of his youthful companions enlisting in the service of Queen Ann. His widow is in her 99th year; and they were the parents of nineteen children, none of whom are known to be living.

At Toxteth Parke, Mrs. Oughton, relict of Joseph O., esq. of Summer Hill, Birmingham.

At Muncaster, at the advanced age of 107 years, Susan Paxman: she had lived in three centuries, and in five reigns. She was attended to her grave by her youngest son, who is at present upwards of 70 years of age.—Mr. Henry Bulcock, 73.—Mr. George Swindells, 90.

At Upholland near Wigan, Miss M. Longworth, of Manchester.

At Astley Hall near Chorley, Mrs. Cooper, relict of T. C., esq., 56.

At Blackburne, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law, 45.

At the Convent, in Preston, Miss Jones, formerly of Llanarth near Monmouth, aged 72 years, 51 of which he had been a *religieuse*.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, esq.

At Everton, Mrs. Chaffers, wife of Edward C., esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Penswick, relict of Mr. P., many years land-agent to Sir William Gerrard, bart.—Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. C.

At Hulton near Liverpool, John Edge, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Noble, of Liverpool, to Miss Hannah Turner, daughter of Isaac T., esq.

Mr. Thomas Brown, late of London, cheese-factor, to Miss Martha Burges, of Bexton Hall, near Knutsford.

Died.] At the Parsonage House, Nether Whitley, aged 71, the Rev. Philip Antrobus, minister of the chapel there. He was the son of Philip Antrobus, of Snelson in Cheshire; who had him instructed (being his younger son) not only in the mathematics, but also in a thorough knowledge of the Classics, being well versed in Latin and Greek, and having a competent knowledge of the Hebrew language; after his father's decease he undertook the grammar-school of Great Budworth, 1755; of Newton near Middlewich in Cheshire, 1767; was nominated master of Denbigh grammar-school, North Wales, 1775; ordained by the Bishop of London, and presented with the domestic chapel of Nether Whitley, 1777, by Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley in Staffordshire, father to the present worthy Baronet.

Nescendo morimur, vita altera morte paratur,
Non Mors se Jungat, quos Christus junxit amore.
Amplior in celo domus est, ne crede Caducis,
Ut vivas vitae sit tibi cura tuae.

At Chester, Mr. William Elower.—Mr. John Shone.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Samuel E., 55.—Mr. William Maslin, late of London, Surgeon, 66.—Mr. John Davies.

MONTHLY MAG., NO. 119.

At Stockport, Dr. Henry Richmond, for many years resident as a physician at Bath.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Jordan, wife of Mr. William J.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. E. Church, jun. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Bentley, daughter of John B., esq. of London.

At Allestry, Mr. David Cooper, of Norwich, to Miss Grace Stelley, daughter of Robert S., esq. of Waingrove Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Beeland, 66.

At Ashbourne, the Rev. William Webb.

At Chellaston, Mr. W. Harrison, 39.

At Chesterfield, Adam Slater, esq., 71.

At Willington, Mr. William Deneick.

At Burley, Mr. Richard Bailey, 71.

At Lofcooe, Mr. Jackson, 64.

At Eckington, Mr. Herdman, surgeon, member of the London college of surgeons, and for twelve years during the last war surgeon to the Nottinghamshire militia.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Joseph Paget.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A subscription has been opened at Nottingham for putting the Assembly Rooms into a proper state of repair, and for new furnishing them. A large sum has already been subscribed for the purpose.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Tallents, attorney, to Miss E. Tomlinson.

At Mansfield, Mr. Tudsbury, grocer, of Sutton, to Miss Hardstaff, daughter of Mr. H., farmer.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. S., bookeller.—Mr. Henry Beaver.

At Newark, Mr. Jervis Roule, of the Royal Oak.

At Southwell, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Mr. Samuel S., and daughter of the late S. Lowe, esq.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Braithwaite.—Miss Maddox.

At Mansfield-Woodhouse, near Mansfield, after a long period of useful services to his country, as a soldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologist, in his 81st year, Hayman Rooke, esq. F. R. and A. S. S.; of which latter society he was chosen a member in 1776; and to their Archaeologia he communicated several illustrations of the antiquities of Nottingham, and the adjoining county of Derby. To the student in Natural History he communicated a Meteorological Diary for twelve years successively, from 1794 to 1805. To the Society of Antiquaries, an account of the remains of two Roman villa discovered near Mansfield-Woodhouse, in May and October 1786, Archaeologia, VIII. 363, with five plates. Observations on the Roman roads and camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse; with an introductory letter on Roman camps, IX. 193. Roman remains in Sherwood forest, X. 378. These last were incorporated into

Harrod's Antiquities of Mansfield-Woodhouse and its Environs, Mansfield, 1801. Description and sketches of some remarkable oaks in Welbeck-park, 1740, 4to., with ten plates, drawn by the Major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the antient and present state of Sherwood forest, Nottingham, 1799, 8vo., with four plates. Description of an antient medallion in his possession, found near Newstead abbey, ibid. 1800. Description of some remains in Harborough, county Derby, *Archæologia*, IX. 206. Of certain pits in that county, X. 14. Antiquities discovered there, XI. Roman Antiquities at Bradbourne, ibid. Account of Druidical remains, ibid. 41. Discoveries in a barrow, ibid. 327. Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor, in the Peak, I. 110. Farther illustrations of Druidical remains, VI. 175. Two views of the crois and Roman altar at Bakewell, after his diaries, in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, I. No. 37.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There is a walnut-tree now standing in a paddock at Boston, the property of Mr. Watson, architect, which, though it has for many years past been to all appearance quite dead, has this year produced a considerable number of walnuts, and which are now growing on the tree, yet at the same time it is quite destitute of leaves, and has lost a great deal of its bark. Were it not for the fruit upon it, it would be pronounced incontestibly dead.

Application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for acts for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the respective parishes of North Thoresby and Wrangle.

Married.] Mr. John Nicholson, attorney-at-law, Louth, to Miss Susannah Nicholson, second daughter of Richard N., esq., of Brig.

At Louth, Mr. Elliot, to Miss Wyley.

Mr. Richard Handley, of Irby, to Miss Lucy Rutter, of Langton, near Spilsby.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Birch, rector of South Thoresby, 76.

At Coleby, aged about 58, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of that place.

At Immingham, Mrs. Waddingham, wife of Mr. J. Waddingham, to whom she had been married 63 years.

At Lincoln, John Parsons, esq., one of the aldermen of that city, 73. He served the office of mayor in 1789 and in 1800.

At Grantham, Mr. Burgin, maltster.

At Wrangle, Mr. John Edwards.

At Hangwortham, Mrs. Holderness, wife of Mr. H.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Norton.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Meggitt, wife of Mr. Richard M., who was choaked with a bone from a giblet pye.

At Hundleby, Mrs. Houlden, 75.

At Stamford, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, 75.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Wood, of Leicester, to Miss Kendall, of Milton.

The Rev. George Clarke, chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, to Miss Dicey, only daughter of Thomas D., esq. of Claybrook Hall.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Smith, brewer, of Harborough, to Miss Ivins.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Richard Weston, formerly a thread-hosier, and author of various tracts on horticulture.—Mr. James Valentine.

At Loughborough, Mr. Joseph Paget.

At Hathern, Mr. Thomas Pollard.

At Whitwick, Mr. Hutchinson, jun.

Mrs. Owlesley, wife of the Rev. John O., rector of Blarton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act to enable the proprietors of the Navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, to vary the line of their canal through Harecastle Hill, in this county; and also at or near to Lawton, in the county of Chester, and which will pass through the townships or liberties of Tunstall, Ranscliffe, Talk-oth'-Hill, Lawton, and Odd Rhode, in the parishes of Wolstanton, Audley, Lawton, and Astbury, and also to make a feeder for conducting water into the reservoir at Rudyerd Vale, in the county of Stafford.

Died.] At Stafford, Richard Horton, esq., one of the members of the body corporate of that place, 41.

At Walsall, Mr. John Heeley, solicitor.

At Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. Shaw Hillier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a quarterly board of governors of the General Hospital, near Birmingham, held on the 16th of September, the auditors presented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance in the treasurer's hands, at midsummer, 1806, was 54l. 17s. 7d. The report will be printed as usual, and delivered to the subscribers. The profits of the oratorio in September 1805, enabled the governors to purchase 2000l. 3 per cent consols. exclusive of what was applied to the current expences of the hospital, and the legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughton, of Birmingham, was, according to his directions, and the order of the last anniversary, laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate, and ground-rents, at the Sand Pitts, which cost 119l. 15s. Of this excellent charity the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, so that it must still depend for support on the generosity of the benevolent, who have hitherto been so liberal in donations and legacies.

A new public office and prison are just completed at Birmingham. The first stone of this building was laid in September last year, and the rapidity with which it has been erected, reflects great credit on the committee who conducted the undertaking. The internal arrangements of the prison are ordered with much judgment and convenience; the cells are roomy and well ventilated; the court-yard is

is of ample dimensions, well-flagged, and in all the apartments and offices, the health and cleanliness of the unfortunate prisoners have been studied with peculiar attention.

Married.] At Aston, Lambert Schimmelepenning, esq., of Bristol, to Miss Galton, daughter of Samuel G., esq., banker, of Birmingham.

At West Bromwich, Mr. T. Miller, draper, of Coventry, to Miss Isabella Gregory.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Stanton, of Mole-hill, Bromsgrove, miller, to Mrs. Chillingworth, widow of Henry C., esq., of Bromsgrove.—Mr. William Callow, of Saltwarp mills, near Worcester, to Mrs. Gaulten.—Mr. James Bate, of Solihull, maltster, to Miss Ann Bate.

At Coventry, Mr. J. A. Kevitt, to Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Brown, officer of excise, to Miss Catherine Radburne.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Evans, mother of Mr. E., hatter, 63.—Mrs. Edwards, 90.—Mr. William Allen, 30.—Mr. Thomas Mobbs, eldest son of Mr. William M.—Mr. Peter Barnett, an eminent saw-maker, 81.—Mr. George Morecroft.—Miss Jackson.—Mr. William Lloyd, youngest son of Mr. Thomas L., 17.—Mr. Samuel Vallant, 40.—Mrs. Allport, 90.

Aged 67, Robert Mynors, esq., for 45 years an eminent surgeon of this town. His loss will be long regretted, as a good husband, a good father, a judicious friend, and an honest man. In his professional capacity, his great experience, his matured judgment, his skill, and his sagacity, will not easily be supplied.

At Coventry, Miss Maria Pears, second daughter of Mr. P., silkman.—Mr. Philip Joy.

At Ashted, Mrs. Sarah Danks, 64.

At Warwick, Miss Barnett.—Mr. Edward Williams.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made during the next session of parliament, for an act for dividing and inclosing the commons called Middle Hill, Middle Wood, Harmer Hill, Balverton Green, and Witterage, in the parish of Middle.

Married.] At Oswestry, Henry Brooke, esq., of the county of Donegal, Ireland, to Miss Hume, eldest daughter of Mrs. Macartney H., of Liffanouie castle, county of Antrim, Ireland.

At Newport, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Aston, Staffordshire, to Miss Rathbone.

At Broseley, Christopher Bancks, esq., of Corbyn's hall, Staffordshire, to Miss Wright, of Coalbrook Dale.

At Worfield, Mr. T. Barnett, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Barney, of Ackleton.

At Longnor, Mr. Speak, to Miss Susanna Williams.

At Wem, Thomas James, esq., to Miss Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Peter E., dissenting minister.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williamson, to Miss

Cross.—Mr. Thomas Maddocks, to Miss M., Asterley.

Died.] At Roden, Miss Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr. John B., 18.

At Payton park, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Charles G.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Rachael Pryce, widow of Roger P., esq., 68.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Anniversary meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was numerously and respectably attended. The premium for the best new variety of the apple was awarded to T. A. Knight, esq.; it was a cross between the Siberian Crab, and the Lulham Pearmain. The fruit was exquisitely beautiful; and a shoot of one year's growth of a tree of this kind was produced, and measured seven feet and one inch in length. This new variety is deemed a most valuable acquisition and partakes of all the best qualities of the parent-trees. Mr. Tompkins of Wellington, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best two-years old heifer; and Mr. Westfaling of Rudhall, for the best pen of fine-wooled ewes. The stock exhibited was remarkably fine and was never surpassed on any former occasion.

Married.] At Leominster, Frederic Secretan, esq. of the Paragon, Kent Road, London, to Miss Coleman, eldest daughter of Thomas C., esq. of the former place.

At Ross, Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, to Miss Sarah Taylor, of Masto.

At Much Marcle, Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Foye, to Miss Bradstock, daughter of John B., esq. of Brokerton court.

Died.] At Hereford, Alexander Hay, esq. formerly a captain in the 7th dragoons. He was a descendant of an antient family in North Britain, and served in the seven years' war on the Continent.—Mr. James Meredith.

At Leominster, Mrs. Simkinson, widow of the Rev. Mr. S., master of Lucton school.—Mr. Stavie.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Joseph Powell, 41.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Worcester, Edmund Croft, esq. to Miss S. Lightburn, second daughter of Mrs. L.—Mr. Richards, master of the academy in the Tything, to Miss Reynolds.—Mr. J. Chefterton, jun. to Miss Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses.

Mr. Waldron, of Worcester, to Miss Boulter, daughter of Mr. Thomas B., of Pirton Common.

At Feckenham, Mr. Simmonds, to Miss Clements.

Died] At Worcester, John Girdler, esq. of Nassau-street, Soho, London. He was passing through on his way to Birmingham, and while he was walking about the town, was suddenly taken ill, and went into the house of Mr. Wakeman Long. His illness increasing, a physician was sent for, but he expired the following morning.—Mrs. Barry, relict of Robert B., esq. of Bath-row, 87.

[Nov. 1,

At Witby Miss Mann, daughter of Mr. M., surgeon.

At Evesham, Mrs. Phillips, relief of William P., esq., 88.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for making a rail-road, from Cheltenham to Gloucester, and for making another rail-road from the river Wye, at or near Lidbrook, to the river Severn, at or near Lidney Pill; also a rail-road from the old Fire-engine coal pits, at Miery Stock, to join the main line at White Croft in the forest of Dean; and another rail-road to branch from the first mentioned, at Park End to the Nags' Head coal pits; which power also, from time to time, to make such collateral branches of rail-ways, to lead from the several main or principal lines, as may be necessary to lead to any coal pit, or stone quarry, within the waste lands of the said forest, not exceeding three hundred yards in length from such main or principal lines; which rail ways are intended to be carried on or through the extra-parochial lands of the forest, and in or through the parishes of Ruardean, Newland, and Lidney, and tythings of Nabs and Purton, in this county.

A large oblong British or Danish barrow, was opened in the parish of Duntibourne Abbott's; in which was found a *Kistæren* or *Cromlech*, containing about eight or nine bodies of different ages, many of the bones of which, and the teeth, were entire. The whole length of the barrow, diagonally, was about fifty yards; straight over the stones about forty; the width about thirty yards; and the distance between the two great stones, twenty-four feet. The barrow was composed of loose quarry-stones, laid in strata near the great stones, and brought from a distance. The largest stone, which has been long known in the country by the name of the *Hore-stone*, is of the kind of grey withers, or Stone henge: it is flat on the east side, and round on the side which is in the barrow; is twelve feet high from the base, and fifteen in circumference. The other stone lies almost flat on the ground, and is about three yards square, and one foot thick. This covers the *Kistæren* which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about four feet square each, and six deep. There are several other barrows in the neighbourhood; and it is singular, that the farm adjoining is called Tack-barrows, probably a corruption or abbreviation of some other name. The bones are re-buried; but the barrow, and the tomb, will be left open some time longer, for the inspection of the curious.

In removing a tumulus a few days since, in the parish of Avoning, three remarkable excavations presented themselves. The first was a vault nearly six feet square, and five feet and a half in height, containing eight skeletons, in the most perfect state. The sec-

ond is about five feet square, containing three skeletons, but by no means in such high preservation as the first. The third is considerably smaller, having only one skeleton, together with the bones of some animals, which, no doubt, were part of the sacrifice at the interment. This barrow is in the neighbourhood of several others, and about one mile and a quarter from a valley called Weeful Danes' Bottom, where there was an encampment, and perhaps an engagement between the Danes and the Saxons, about the time of Alfred the Great.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Dr. Archer. No gentleman stood higher in the profession, or in private life was more respected and regarded. He was married to Lady Clonbrock, niece to Lord Norbury. Dr. Archer was joint state-surgeon in Ireland, with Surgeon Hume.

At Dursley, John Venn, 84, a pauper in the workhouse belonging to that parish. He hanged himself to the span-beams in his bed-chamber. On the inquest it appeared in evidence that this unfortunate man was one of the six marines selected to shoot Admiral Byng, and had often been heard to say he was sure his ball killed him. The verdict was—*Lunacy*.—Isaac Williams, esq., of Llanthomas, Monmouthshire, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, 73.

At Billesley, Mr. Peter Gardner, many years a constable at Stroud.

At Archer's house, William Halliday, sen. esq., 80.

At Sodbury, Miss E. Dyke.

At Stanley's End, Driver Walther, esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot-inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] In his 19th year, Mr. C. Wentworth, youngest son of Mrs. W. of the Star Inn, Oxford. He was a midshipman aboard his Majesty's ship *Raisonnable*, commanded by Captain Rowley, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope; and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to South America, where he was present at our late glorious conquest of Buenos Ayres; the particulars of which he had just transmitted to his friends, when by some accident, a few minutes after he had sent off his letter, he fell overboard and was drowned; and, to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post brought an account of the melancholy event. He was a youth of amiable character, of much promise in his profession, and highly esteemed and regretted by his officers and ship-mates.

At Oxford, Mr. William Cooke, bursar of Magdalen college, which office he held 43 years.—Miss Phebe Pavier, 22.—Mrs. Hannah Baxter, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Broughton, relief of Mr. Edward B. 81.—Mrs. Cock, 64.—Mr. George Blizzard, graduate of Pembroke college.

James Jones, esq., of Adwell and Studhampton.

At Thame, Mrs. Frances May, a maiden lady,

Lady.—Mrs. Styles, relict of Mr. S., late an eminent apothecary.

At Weston House, Miss Eliza Stone, daughter of Mr. S., of Nottingham.

At Burford, Mr. James Daniel, flax-dresser, 51.

At Culham, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wintle.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At West Wycombe, S. Lamprey, esq. attorney of Maidstone, Kent, to Mrs. Oben, widow of Thomas O. esq. late store-keeper at Halifax.

Died.] At Anerley, on his way to Bath, the Rev. John Eaton, LL. D. rector of St. Paul's, Deptford in Kent, of Fairfieid in Essex, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Beaconsfield, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ashton, youngest daughter of the late Ralph A. esq. of Cuerdale, Lancashire.

At Wicken, the Rev. J. Mordaunt, rector of that place, and second son of Sir John M. of Walton, Warwickshire.

At the vicarage, Dinton, Miss Jones, only child of the Rev. Thomas J. 18.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Edward Collinson, jun. of Lombard street, London, to Miss Gafcoyen, only daughter of Mr. G. of Irchester.

Mr. John Carding, of the Strand, London, to Miss Wilson, second daughter of Mrs. W. of Hinton in the Hedges.

Died.] At Newton in the Willows, near Northampton, Mr. Bagshaw, an eminent grazier.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the Rev. James G. rector of Yardley Hastings, 30.

At Towcester, Mrs. Sarah Flesher, relict of Mr. Gilbert F. 73.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lovell, land surveyor, to Miss Searson.—Lieutenant G. S. Ravencroft, of the Westminster militia, to Miss Hulner, only daughter of Mr. H. of the Fountain Inn.

Died.] Mr. Charles Lancelot Peck, youngest son of the late Walter P. esq. of Hilton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A gentleman in the Fens, had lately growing fifteen acres of sun flowers, the stems of which are amazingly tall and thick, and the heads very large. They promise much seed, which many persons engaged in oil mills expect will produce oil, equal in quality to what is called Gallipoli oil.

Married.] At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thos. Math, of Cambridge, to Miss Searle, eldest daughter of Mr. S. banker, of Walden.

At Icham, the Rev. J. P. Francis, vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, and rector of St. Peter's, both in the city of Canterbury, to Miss Pechey, only daughter of John P. esq.

Died.] At Hill House, in Ely, Matthew Brackenbury, esq. banker, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Ely volunteers.

At Cambridge, Mr. Henry Kirby White, student of St. John's College.—J. Wilson, esq. M. A. fellow of King's College.—Mr. George Wilson.—Mrs. Proctor.

At Histon, Mrs. Sumpter, relict of Thos. S. esq. 67.

At Abingdon, Mr. Wm. Wade, surveyor and builder.

NORFOLK.

The magistrates of Norwich have directed that the bridge leading to the castle in that city, should undergo a thorough repair; that the trees growing round the castle-hill, and other obstructions to the prospect, should be taken down; and that a chevaux-de-frize should be erected entirely round the hill.

Married.] At Oulton, the Rev. Samuel Pitman, A. M., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, and domestic chaplain to Lord Byron, to Miss Bell, only daughter of Coulston B. esq. of Oulton Hall.

At Wells, Mr. Thomas Gales, druggist, of Lynn, to Mrs. Fuller, relict of Mr. F. of Yarmouth.—James Gardner Bloom, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of B. W. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Hunton, to Miss Fulleretta Sewell, daughter of Mr. William S.

John Croucher, esq. of London, to Mrs. Hemptonstall, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. dissenting minister at Beccles.

The Rev. Francis Thomas Hammond, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, Herts, to Miss Maria Lovelace, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Quidenham-hall, in this county.

At Billingford, near East Dereham, Ralph Pulcher, esq. to Miss Ann Tenant, daughter in law of Alderman John Fowler, of Ashill.

William Berrard, esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundesley.

Died.] At Breccles, near Watton, John Stubbings, husbandman, aged 107 years and eight months. He retained his faculties till within a short time of his death. He never occupied more than five acres of land, nor ever received any parochial relief. He has left four sons and a daughter, all advanced to old age.

At Bungay, Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. T.

The Rev. John Long, rector of Spixworth.

At Holt, Miss Maria G. Smith, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

At Fornett, Mrs. Ringer, relict of Mr. R. 91.

At Bramerton, Mr. Robert Rudd, 53.

At Catton, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. 42.

At Diss, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. post-master.

The Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of Northrepps.

The Rev. John Wilson, of Lyng.

At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Staddin, 66.—Mr. John Smith, surveyor of the turnpike road from Norwich to Soole.—Mr. William Taylor, butler at the bishop's palace, 63.—Mr. Drake, surgeon, 72.—Mrs. Day, wife of Starling

[Nov. 1,

ing D. esq. alderman of this city, 65.—Mr. Henry Bowles, sen. formerly of the theatre of Norwich, 58.—Mr. Elden Earl, 67.—Mr. J. Manship, 56.

At Hemlington, Mrs. Heath, wife of William H. esq.

At North Elmham, Mr. Abell, 73.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Clayton, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper.

At Downham Market, John Martin, gent. 60.

At Burlingham, George Montague, esq.

At Shotesham, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, surgeon, 75. He settled at Shotesham at an early period of his life, and practised there with unblemished moral and medical reputation more than fifty years. The seclusion of a village residence denies to the practitioner the celebrity of more conspicuous situations, but it equally admits his being an useful member of the community; in discharging his duty, his merit is indeed more than ordinarily personal, inasmuch as in the varied offices of his profession, his acts must be peculiarly his own, where he has less opportunity of immediate reference to the opinion of others, and of profiting by experience not his own. In such a situation few men have done their duty more usefully or more honourably than Mr. Fulcher. His declining days, though not free from bodily infirmity, were marked with singular cheerfulness, the happy result of a life well spent in the service of his fellow-creatures.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Captain Seton, of the 92d regiment, eldest son of Sir William S. bart., to Miss Frances Coote, grand-niece of the late Sir Eyre C., K. B.

At Woodbridge, John Kirksopp, esq. of the Durham militia, to Miss C. Munro, daughter of Captain M. late of the Royal Veterans.

At Bury, Mr. S. Middleditch, of the Coach and Horses, to Miss Frost.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Samuel Gawsell, well known as a transcriber of printed sermons for bookellers, afterwards sold to young divines as genuine manuscripts.—Mrs. P. Heigham, widow of Pell H. esq. 74.—Mrs. Hodgehon, wife of Mr. H.—Mr. J. Goodwin, 76.

At Chimney Mills, near Bury, Mr. Geo. Steele, 39.

At Sutton, James Sewell, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of the county, in the year 1786.

At Lowestoft, Mr. Robert Brown, merchant, formerly one of the proprietors of the china manufactory in that town, 66.

At Lavenham, Mrs. Westrop, wife of Mr. W. 22.

At Drinkstone, Miss Plummer, daughter of Mr. John P. 25.

At Beyton, Mr. Jonas Breckles, of the White Horse, 52.

The Rev. Wm. Graves, rector of Larkford.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Frost, mother of R. F. esq. town clerk.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of the Rev. Thomas C., minister of St. Mary Tower, a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Garrett, wife of Mr. G.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Primrose, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, 29.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. T. Silk, of London, merchant, to Miss Banks.

At Springfield, Mr. W. K. Dawson, of Frating, to Miss J. F. Balls, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B.

At Writtle, Mr. Abraham Constable, jun. of Wormingford Hall, to Miss Catharine Simson, fifth daughter of Mr. Ralph S. of Horsfrith Park.

Died.] At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. James Slater, jun.

At Maldon, Master Rush, only son of Mr. John R. 15.

At Colchester, Mr. Wm. Borrows.—Mr. Wm. Rolle, turner, 83.

At Pattiswick, Mrs. Mary Bridge, wife of Mr. Stephen B. 61.

At Raffielden, Mr. Samuel Leake, farmer, 89.

At Stebbing, John Chopping, esq. 85.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Wm. Kendall, 66.

Near Colchester, James Ward, esq. a lieutenant in the Royal navy; he was one of the few remaining companions of the celebrated Cook, and was defending him when he received his death wound in the South Seas. In his early life Mr. Ward's character stood high in the estimation of his professional friends; he was a brave intelligent officer, but the hardships he suffered in his voyage with Cook destroyed his constitution, which prevented him from following the profession, in which he was calculated to do honour to himself and to the navy.

KENT.

Application will be made to Parliament, in the next session, for the power to supply the town of Woolwich with water, to be conveyed in pipes or under-drains, from the north-east corner of Woolwich Common to an aqueduct or reservoir intended to be made at the south-east corner of the glebe land, in the same parish, and from thence to the town.

Married.] At Margate, Thomas Kynwood Bowyear, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt, grand-daughter of the late Robert Le G. esq. of Canterbury.

At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rohde, daughter of Major R. of Oakley Farm.

At Greenwich, Robert Woodgate, esq. of Ramside

Ramsden Hall, Essex, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the Rev. George W. rector of Fairfhead in the same county.—Captain Knox, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss M. Rocke.

At Lydd. J. S. A. Dennis, esq. commander of the gun-brig Sparkler, to Miss Mary Clarke, of London.

At Dover, William Henry Shadgett, esq. of London, to Miss Ridley, only daughter of Captain R. of the Royal navy.

Died.] At Eltham. Mrs. Ann Strouge, widow, 111. She retained most of her faculties till within a few weeks of her death.

At Chatham, Mrs. Brock, wife of Mr. B. sen.

At Maidstone, Richard Gammon, gent. 85.

At Hearne, Mrs. Riddout, wife of Mr. R. surgeon.

At Ickham, Mr. Thos. Gibbs, a wealthy yeoman, 70.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Hugh Welch, 54.

At Rochester, Mrs. Smith, a maiden lady, 73.—The infant daughter of C. Thompson, esq.

SURRY.

Died.] At Merton, Miss Anne Lindsay, second daughter of James L. esq.

At his son's house at Mitcham, John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square, London, 89.

At Richmond, Mr. R. Morrison.—Mrs. Winstanley, of Appleton, Berkshire.

SUSSEX.

The erection of the theatre at Brighton is going on with amazing celerity; the walls are eight or ten feet above the ground, and the timbers to support the stage, &c. are already in their places. It composes a very considerable area; and is to be finished in a style of elegance, which will render it proper for the reception of the distinguished personages who form so considerable a part of the Brighton audience.—The dispute which had for a number of years existed, respecting the right of an individual to build a house at the north end of the New Steine, is now amicably adjusted; the parties concerned are about to fill up the hole dug for cellars, to convert the site into a pleasure garden, and to let or sell the ground contiguous, for the purpose of building a handsome street.

Died.] At Brighthelmstone, Thomas Williamson, esq. of Clifford's Inn.—Suddenly, Richard Cooke, esq. of Clarence House, Kensington.—Mr. Henry Piercy, brandy-merchant.—Mrs. S. Elgatt, a maiden lady, 92.

At Lewes, Mr. S. Brook, son of Mr. B. Saddler.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the common fields and meadows in the parish of Ringwood.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. N. Smith, of Yaverland Farm, to Miss Bennet, daughter of H. B. esq.

At Wryhill, Philip Bedwell, esq. of Lon-

don, to Miss Elizabeth Lockton, daughter of the Rev. John L. of Clanville.

John Denis Burdon, esq. of Black Torrington, Devon, to Miss Burdon, eldest daughter of Abraham B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Sherfield, near Romsey, S. Lockhart, esq. formerly a banker of London.

At Farnham, Mr. John Clinch, joint-proprietor of the Gosport and Portsmouth coaches, and son of Mrs. C., who has lost by death her husband and six children in the space of five years.

At Romsey, Mr. James Sharp, son of James S. esq. banker.

At Stoke, near Alresford, Mr. B. Earl, an opulent farmer, 85.

At Boscombe Cottage, Philip Norris, esq. 51.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wilton, Mr. Cowdry, of the Bell inn, to Miss Ford.

Mr. John Honywill, of Melksham, to Miss Biggs, of Devizes.

At Highworth, William Frampton, esq., of Bourton Grove, to Miss Edwards, only daughter of —— Edwards, esq., of the parsonage, Highworth.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. W. Springbat.

At Easton, near Devizes, Mr. John Axford.

At Boreham, Mr. Thomas Morgan, 84.

At Broughton-house, near Melksham, William Curtis, esq., 66.

At Chilmark, Mrs. Furnall, wife of Mr. John F., 82.

At Paulton-house, near Marlborough, the residence of Colonel Baskerville, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Lieutenant L., of the royal navy, and sister of Mrs. Baskerville.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, William Burnie, esq., of Tavistock-place, London, to Miss A. Lind, daughter of James L., M. D.

At Reading, Mr. Lander, to Miss Drover, eldest daughter of Mr. D., china-man.

Died.] At Cape-hall, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Cowling, second daughter of the late Henry C., esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Newbury, Mr. Rolfe, of the Fountain-inn, and many years clerk of the market.

At Reading, Mrs. Charity Stevens.

The Rev. John Hayes, rector of East Hendred, and of Everdon, in Northamptonshire.

At Botley, Mrs. Elizabeth Brydges, relict of Mr. John B., 70.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Bench, of the Jolly Gardeners.

At Windsor, Mrs. Stroud.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament, next session, for an act for inclosing Bath Common, in the parish of Walcot, and for enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to grant building leases of the said Common, and for making reservoirs and aqueducts for supplying such buildings with water.

Married.]

Married.] At Bath, Thomas Coker Adams, esq., second son of the late Simon A., esq., of Ansty-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of Johnson Pistor, esq.—The Rev. Richard Herdsman, of South Petherton, to Mrs. Mogg, relict of the Rev. Mr. M., vicar of High Littleton.

At Bristol, John Hall, esq., of Knockmazon, in the county of Dublin, to Miss Grinfield, of Berkeley-square.

At Wedmore, Robert Phippen, esq., of Meare, to Miss Savage, daughter of the late Mr. William S., of Blackford.

At Shepton-Mallet, William Hurle, esq., of Clifton, to Miss Morgan, eldest daughter of Francis M., esq.

At Westbury, near Bristol, R. Townsend, jun. esq., of Membury, Wilts, to Miss Ruddhall, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of that city.

Died.] At Clifton, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Goldney, of Walton-upon-Thames, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Joshua Gilpin, only son of the Rev. Mr. G., vicar of Rockwardine, Salop.—Lieutenant Phibbs, of the 4th dragoon-guards, 21.—Mr. W. Underwood.—Mrs. Anne Wade, wife of Mr. Josiah W., and daughter of the late Launcelot Cooper, esq., —John Wilcox, esq., merchant.—Mrs. Sannah Martin.—Mrs. Ann Ford, 68.—Mr. Goodale, many years a respectable bookseller, but who had long retired from business, 70.—Miss Sarah Redoul, daughter of Charles R., esq.—Mr. Walts, of the Shakespeare tavern.—The Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary, Redcliff.

At Bath, Mrs. Caulfield, wife of Colonel C., of Curtemore, in the county of Roscommon.—Mrs. Phillott, wife of Charles P., esq., mayor of this city, 60.—Mr. Samuel Hazard, many years a most respectable printer and bookseller of this city. His integrity as a tradesman, his conscientious observance of the religious tenets he had embraced, and the various charities he established and exerted himself in promoting, are his best eulogy.—Miss Hancock, daughter of Mr. H., apothecary.—Colonel Haultaine.—Mrs. Jacombe, wife of the Rev. Robert J.

DEVONSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for acts for the following purposes: for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Warnbrook, and for making, amending, widening, and altering the carriage road from Honiton to Ilminster, in Somersetshire, and for making it a turnpike road.

Married.] At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Haccombe, to Miss Park, only daughter of Walter Park, esq. of Marley, Devon. After the ceremony, the whole of the tenantry, together with all the labourers and poor of the parish, were sumptuously regaled in booths, erected on a green adjoining the church-yard.

At Exmouth, Cheshelden Henson, esq. son of Robert H., esq. of Bainton House, Northamptonshire, to Miss Master, only daughter, of the Rev. Leigh Hoskins M. of Derbyshire, late rector of Lympshfield, Surrey.

Died.] At Rawleigh-house, near Barnstaple.—John Bignall, esq.

At Mount-stamp, near Exeter, William Maxwell Adams, esq.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Dacie.

DORSETSHIRE.

Application will be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Stockland.

Married.] At Weymouth, Major Parry Jones, of the 90th regiment, eldest son of Thomas Parry J. esq. of Madrin, Carnarvonshire, to Miss Stevenson, only daughter of Robert S. esq. of Morton Hall, Chiswick.

At Langport, Mr. Elswood, attorney, of Chard, to Miss Stuckey, eldest daughter of Geo. S. esq.

CORNWALL.

It is in contemplation to establish a depot of salt provisions and biscuit at St. Mary's, Sicily, which will be of great utility to homeward-bound transports, with troops, or merchant vessels, that often beat about, by means of the easterly winds which prevail at some seasons of the year, 'till they are almost starving, and at a short allowance, and can in future be relieved if they touch at the island.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. Wm. Willmore, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Scott.

At Callington, Robert Mules, esq. of Stourport, Worcestershire, to Miss M. A. Kinsman, eldest daughter of Mr. John K.

At Madron, near Penzance, Thos. Smyth, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Grace Robyns, second daughter of the late Thos. R. esq. of Trenere.

Died.] At Falmouth, Christopher Drake, esq. late commander of the Diana packet.

At Truro, Mr. Richard Kitts.

At Perran Wharf, near Truro, Mr. Robert Fox, son of George F. esq.

At Penzance, Mr. Daniel Ley, alderman.

At Megavisley, Thomas Hall, M.D. of Bodmin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Mr. Lunardi, the celebrated aeronaut.

At Salzburg, John Michael Haydn, the worthy brother of the author of the Creation, the Four Seasons, &c. in the 68th year of his age. His works are master-pieces of church music.

At Houffalize, twelve leagues from Paris, the wife of Marshal Augereau.

Suddenly of a nervous cholic, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, Charles George Augustus, nephew to his majesty, and brother-in-law to the prince of Wales. His highness was born in London, February 8, 1766; and married, October 14, 1790, the princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina of Orange.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE present state of the infamous traffic of THE SLAVE TRADE, will appear from the following statement of arrivals from Africa, and Slaves imported into the West Indies, in British vessels, in the years 1802 and 1803, as laid before the House of Commons, on the 5th of April last.

	1802-3. In 78 Ships.		
	Slaves Imported.	Slaves Exported.	Slaves Retained.
Jamaica,	6391	2092	4389
Barbadoes,	1395	56	1339
Antigua,	289	200	89
St. Kitt's,	755	189	566
Nevis,	238	—	238
Tortola,	649	442	207
Dominica,	497	67	430
St. Vincent's,	2098	—	2098
Grenada,	1112	4	1108
Tobago,	—	—	—
Trinidad,	4336	—	4336
Bahamas,	2200	2181	19
	19,960	5232	14,730

It appears that, on the peace in 1802, the trade greatly decreased; and in 1804, in war, it again recovered.

In 1787, the African trade, by the British, for slaves was 36,000
Of this number the British colonies retained 15,862

Supplied to foreign settlements, 20,138

In 1802, the African trade, by the British, for slaves was 36,621
Of which the British colonies retained 15,973

Supplied to foreign settlements, 20,958

The Ships cleared out in 1787, and since 1794, from Great Britain for the Slave Trade on the coasts of Africa, under limitations, by Acts passed 1789-1799, &c. were (by the Return to the House of Commons, made on the 5th of last April) as follows:

	London.		Bristol.		Liverpool.		Total.		Each Ship carried.
	Ships	Slaves allowed.	Ships	Slaves allowed.	Ships	Slaves allowed.	Ships	Slaves.	
1787	26	.....	22	.....	73	.....	191	36,000	494
1795	14	5149	6	240	59	17,647	79	25,198	317
1796	8	2593	1	39	94	20,425	103	32,411	315
1797	12	4225	2	801	90	29,958	104	34,984	336
1798	8	2650	3	1435	149	53,051	160	57,101	356
1799	17	5582	5	2529	184	47,517	156	55,628	356
1800	10	2281	3	717	120	31,844	133	34,722	261
1801	23	6347	2	580	122	30,913	147	37,846	259
1802	30	9011	3	704	122	31,371	155	41,086	266
1803	15	3616	1	355	83	29,954	99	24,925	253
1804	18	5001	3	798	126	31,090	147	36,899	244
10 years	....	46,405	...	10,718	....	323,770	....	380,893	....

This table shews the greatest possible extent of the slave trade, as allowed by law; and supposing the whole numbers to be procured and taken from Africa, then for the years 1802-3, there were freighted, as an average number, on board each ship, 260 slaves.

It also appears, that Bristol has of itself nearly abandoned the slave trade:

That London, to the year 1798, was abandoning the trade; but that soon after, as the *Confineos* of the conquered colonies of Demerara, &c. began to speculate on extending

those great continental settlements, and to carry the same into effect, by the annual transport and supply to these foreign provinces of 5336 African slaves in 1801, and of a much larger number in the preceding years; as may be justly inferred from the sudden increase, and extraordinary extent, of the slave trade in the years 1798 and 1799.

It appears, too, that Liverpool, from 1787 to 1804, has more than doubled its share of the slave trade, and actually possesses six-sevenths of the whole trade, as carried on by British traders.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Fire Office Shares, in October 1806, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, New Bridge-street:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Navigation, dividing 36l. per share net per annum, 600l.;—Grand Junction, 96l. to 95l.—Peak Forest, 52s. 10s. to 50l.—Wyrley and Essington, 90l.—Rochdale, 37l. to 36l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 37l. to 39l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, per share premium, 2l. 15s. to 4l.—West India Dock, 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 122l. to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 98l. to 99l.

The following are the prices of the principal Stocks:—Omnium, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 183 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 213 $\frac{1}{2}$.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather being favourable for plowing fallows and clover leys, the farmer has been enabled to put his wheat in the ground in the best condition. Many pea and bean stubbles have also been well ploughed, cleaned, and sown, in the fen country. The grain, which is already above ground, looks healthy and well; and the coleseed, for sheep feed, is in abundance, strong, and luxuriant. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 78s. 8d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; Oats, 28s.

Turnips, on dry soils, are universally a good crop, and many acres of barley and wheat stubbles have been recently sown with turnips and rye, for spring feed for ewes and lambs. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. per stone; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Potatoes have been taken up, and well secured. The crop, upon an average, is a fair one, sound and good.

Orchard fruit has been all gathered; and in many situations there has been abundance, particularly walnuts, and the common sorts of apples and damsons.

Pastures, for the time of year, look green and well, affording good bite.

At the late fairs, which have been abundantly well supplied with cattle, sheep, and horses, but little variation has been experienced in their prices. Porking pigs are much in request. Cheese and salt butter have been sold at prices somewhat lower than last year.

The wheats which have been recently thrashed yield well to the flail, and the quality found and good, in so much that for many years a crop more free from smut or blight has not been obtained.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

See the fading, many-colour'd woods,
Shade deepening over thade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To footy dark.

THE verdure of all the country, during the present month, has undergone that change, previously to the shedding of the leaf, which renders the autumn a season so interesting to the painter. The lime trees began to lose their foliage about the middle of September, and many of them are now (17th of October) entirely leafless. These trees are nearly the earliest of the spring, and their foliage is amongst the first which the cold winds and piercing frosts of the autumn bring to the ground.

The hedges are every day losing leaves, and are fast approaching to their wintry state.

In the gardens the woodbines are now (17th of October) flowering the second time. The fruit of the strawberry-tree (*arbutus unedo* of Linnæus) is nearly ripe; and this, with the innumerable, drooping, and flask-like flowers which now also hang from the branches, render these shrubs, at the present season, the most beautiful of any that the gardens can boast.

The althaea frutex (*bibiscus syriacus* of Linnæus) has been in flower during the whole of the month.

All the farmers are busily employed in sowing wheat.

During the whole of the month the weather has been exceedingly pleasant and seasonable; however, if there had been a little more rain the dry and gravelly lands would have been benefited by it.

Hitherto

Hitherto, in this county, we have felt so little of the equinoctial gales, that in my memoranda for the month I do not find any remark of the wind having been particularly high.

I am informed that woodcocks were observed for the first time a few days ago, in some parts of Dorsetshire. All the birds of the swallow tribe left us before the 17th of October; I have not observed any of them for several days past, and the immense flocks which a little while ago swarmed around the towers of churches and other high buildings are not now to be seen.

The goat suckers (*caprimulgus europaeus*) have likewise taken their leave of us for this year.

Salmon fishing is over for the season, and the herrings are daily expected; but I am informed that none of the shoals have yet been seen in the neighbourhood of our coasts.

The sky-larks, wood-larks, and blackbirds, are all yet occasionally heard to sing.

About the latter end of September I, for the first time, observed the saffron butterfly (*papilio lyale* of Linnaeus) on wing. I have frequently seen this beautiful and somewhat uncommon insect fluttering about the lanes and hedges since.

The gossamer now floats in the air in considerable abundance; I first remarked that the catkins of the hazel were formed on the 20th of September; and those of the birch I observed a few days afterwards—Sept. 26, meadow saffron (*crocus autumnale*) in flower.—Sept. 30, the fruit of the mountain ash, elder, hawthorn, sloe, and bullace trees, either perfectly ripe or very nearly so.—The ivy has been in flower since about the 1st of October, and the berries of some of the trees are now beginning to appear. The fruit of the holly is ripe.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.38. Oct. 7. Wind N.W.
Lowest 28.77. Oct. 22. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.

Between the evenings of the 22d and 23d inst. the mercury rose from 28.9 to 29.99.

Thermometer.

Highest 68°. Sept. 29. Wind S.W.
Lowest 34°. Oct. 23. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.

Early in the morning of the 22d, the thermometer was as high as 52°, but at the same hour on the 23d, it was no higher than 36°.

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of this month, is equal to 2.24 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the present month is equal to 29.9 inches; that of the thermometer is 52.5, which is more than 5° higher than it was during the same period of last year. With the exception of a few days, the weather has not only been mild, but the atmosphere has been very clear and bright. A few mornings have been accompanied with fogs, but these have generally given way to the sun's beams by ten or eleven o'clock. On this side of the metropolis, hay was made, and got in tolerably well, as late as the 6th or 7th of October. The only remarkable variation in the barometer is noted above: it rose nearly an inch and a tenth in the course of 24 hours. The mercury had been gradually falling from the 19th instant till the middle of the 22d, it was then as low as 28.77; in this state it did not remain more than about an hour, when it began to rise, at first very gradually, but by the evening of the 23d it stood as high as 29.99.

The wind has been variable; and the number of very bright days have not been fewer than fifteen or seventeen out of the thirty.

The following additional Observations have been communicated by Mr. LOFTT.

FROM the 20th of September to the 20th of October, there have been many bright days, and fine star-light nights.

Monday, October 13, a meteor was seen, though not by me, both at Trofton and Tamworth (a village about 3 miles S. W. of Trofton), about $\frac{1}{2}$ after 5 in the evening; a full twilight, and before any stars could be seen.

It seems to have first appeared not very much below the zenith of these places; and thence to have descended, with a slow motion, toward the eastern horizon; when it was within not many degrees (perhaps 20 or 25 of the horizon), to have continued a like even and slow motion, nearly parallel to the horizon, northward of the east: its train also nearly parallel with the line of its motion. It was of a very vivid white light, resembling a star, but appearing much larger. It was followed by a train, short, but very brilliant; and which, by the best description, was prism-formed, broader next the head of the meteor,

and

and narrow at the further extremity; but, throughout, well defined. The head vanished, as into a cloud or thick smoke, without appearing to fall; and the train broke into red sparks, leaving for some time after it the appearance of reddish light.

It was probably not seen higher than 60° by those who noticed it in the situations mentioned. For, unless the eye be purposely directed to celestial phenomena, it rarely sees an object, and especially an unexpected one, at a greater altitude.

The primate figure of the train indicates a great concentration of light. The change of colour was probably occasioned by a passage from the higher and more oxygenated regions of the atmosphere into the lower, where there is more of hydrogen.

I suspected that the real height of these meteors above the earth's surface, and consequently their magnitude and real velocity (estimated by their apparent velocity and calculated height), has been considerably under-rated; and I am strengthened in this suspicion, by observing that the illustrious Halley calculated a meteor at 60 miles nearly above the surface, from a comparison of observations.

The probability that some of them at least are permanent revolving bodies, as lately suggested, gives additional interest to the observation of these phenomena.

On the night of the 20th, at near 1 o'clock in the morning, there was either a very luminous meteor, or a most vivid flash of lightning.

Tuesday, October 14, very heavy and long continued rain; and much on the 15th.

The barometer, during most of the days from the 20th to the end of September, was rather low.

Thermometer, in the sun, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9, 1st and 2d October, as high as 102, in a southern aspect in the green-houses.

CAPEL LOFT.

To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

ONCE more we earnestly solicit the patience of several OLD and MUCH VALUED Correspondents, for deferring some communications which are not of a temporary nature, but which shall have place with as little delay as is consistent with our paramount duty to the public.

The offer of a distinguished Scholar to enrich our pages with a systematic series of papers on the Greek and Latin Classics, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

A. Y. could not more oblige us than by sending the poetical compositions of his deceased friend. SUPERIOR POETRY is always acceptable to us, from whatever quarter it may come; and it is the species of literary commodity of which the Editors of a Magazine have generally the smallest stock on their hands.

Our readers will congratulate us on the re-appearance of our old friend THE ENQUIRER, and on the prospect of the frequent repetition of his favours.

The great attention which has been so justly drawn towards the recent conquest made by the British Arms in South America, has occasioned us to insert, in the present number, a CORRECT MAP OF THE COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE RIVER LA PLATA. It has been accurately reduced from a great Spanish map of South America, few copies of which are to be found in this country.

We continue to receive communications from Members of various Book Societies, in reply to the enquiries of Dr. Simpson, and think it proper to inform those friends that, on account of the length of their several communications, we are under the necessity of referring the whole to our Supplementary Number.

The interesting account of the late controversy, relative to the election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh, shall certainly have place in our next.

The Friends of Humanity, who have entrusted Mr. Phillips with their subscriptions to the family of Palm, are informed that the amount will be paid to the treasurer at LLOYD'S, and their respective contributions be distinctly specified.

ERRATA.

WE are desired by a correspondent to say, that Lady Dacre, of Lee, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, and widow of Trevor Charles Roper, Baron Dacre, is alive and well; and that it was Lady Dacre of Buckingham, who died a short time since, and about whom we intended to insert some particulars in our Magazine published September the First.

Errata in Mr. Gleig's Reply to Mr. Laing, in Magazine for September.

P. 123, col. 2, line 7 from bottom, for Herbert, read Hubert.

P. 124, col. 1, line 14 from top, for the facts, read their facts.

P. 125, col. 1, line 20 for alone, read done.

—, col. 2, line 22 for the opinions, read their opiniuns.

P. 126, col. 2, line 11 for Revenge, read Baronage.

P. 227, col. 2, line 28 for as I, read or.

Also at P. 224, col. 2, line 35, for enchalander, read achalander.